

The Global Newspaper  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 16

No. 31,835

PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1867

## U.S. House Backs Use of Lie Detectors In Military Spy Hunt

By Ruth Marcus and Sharon LaFrantiere  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly approved a measure that would give the Defense Department broad powers to require lie detector tests for more than four million people — military personnel and civilian employees whose duties involve access to classified information.

New employees would be compelled to submit to polygraph questioning as part of clearance procedures.

The measure was approved, 333-71, Wednesday night as an amendment to the Defense Department authorization bill. It provided officials more authority to use lie detectors than they had requested.

[The House voted Thursday, by voice vote, to reinstate the death penalty in peacetime for U.S. military personnel found guilty of espionage. Reuters reported from Washington.]

Because there was no recorded vote, the amendment was considered vulnerable when House and Senate negotiators meet to reconcile differences in their versions of the military spending bill.

The House move reflects rising concern in Congress over the Defense Department's methods for detecting present or potential spies following the arrest of four men accused of spying for years in the U.S. Navy on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The Senate included much more limited polygraph authorization in its version of the defense authorization bill.

The use of the lie detector has long been controversial in Washington, and it has ordinarily been mandatory only for the most sensitive positions.

According to a recently declassified Defense Department report, obtained Wednesday by The Washington Post, polygraph tests over the last several years have prompted at least nine persons holding or applying for sensitive government jobs to admit that they had been recruited by hostile foreign powers, or had agreed to spy for them.

Three other applicants for highly sensitive intelligence jobs disclosed that friends or members of their families were spies, according to the report.

Most of the individuals, some of whom had received the highest clearances, were applicants or employees of the National Security Agency, which conducts communications intelligence, or the Central Intelligence Agency.

The House amendment would allow random use of lie detectors to check out employees during their employment.

The Pentagon is conducting a test program in which it has congressional approval to administer 3,500 lie detector tests annually. The tests are limited to those in the "special access" category.

The CIA and the National Security Agency have long had authority to require polygraph tests for applicants and employees.

The passage of the Young amendment came after the defeat of a substitute offered by Representative

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Marcel L'Angel, first secretary of the French Embassy in Beirut, left, moving past sandbags at the heavily guarded entrance of Nabih Berri's home. Mr. L'Angel and Mr. Berri, leader of the Amal militia, discussed the hijack crisis.

## U.S. Intensifies Diplomacy, Berri Sees End Near in Hijacking Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — The United States has launched an intensive diplomatic effort to bring the hijack crisis in Beirut to an end, according to Reagan administration sources.

They said that the administration

Syria hints that it would like to play a key role in helping settle the hostage crisis. Page 2.

tion has seized on the offer by Nabih Berri, leader of the Lebanese Shiite militia Amal, to put the 39 remaining American hostages under the custody of a West European embassy in Beirut or of the Syrian government.

In Jerusalem, a television report said that Israel and the United States have agreed that Israel would not free its 735 Lebanese prisoners until the release of the American hostages. The report, carried by Israeli television, could not be independently confirmed.

Mr. Berri, meanwhile, said Thursday in Beirut that he believed that the hostage incident was nearing an end. He has negotiated on behalf of the hijackers throughout most of the crisis, which began when a Trans World Airlines jet was hijacked on June 14.

Senior U.S. officials, including Secretary of State George P. Shultz, were said to be probing foreign governments, particularly France and Syria, about their willingness to take the hostages.

The White House has shifted away from strong talk — including the threat of a blockade on Lebanon — by adopting a policy of offering no comment on any aspect of the hostage crisis, including the possibility of retaliation.

"I have nothing to add to the hostage situation," Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Thursday. "I won't answer any questions. I'm just not talking. I'm just not saying anything."

Switzerland declared Thursday that it, too, was prepared to take the hostages as long as no conditions were attached to the transfer.

In Bern, a government spokesman said that the Swiss foreign minister, Pierre Aubert, laid out the Swiss position in a message Thursday to Mr. Berri. He issued the following English translation of a government statement:

"Switzerland is ready to receive the hostages in its embassy in Beirut but without any conditions and with the assurance to be able to transfer them freely to Switzerland or elsewhere and to liberate them."

A Swiss Foreign Ministry spokesman, Stefan Nellen, said that the decision basically represented Switzerland's position since the hostage crisis began. He said that "the new element" Thursday was that Switzerland now has replied formally to Mr. Berri's statement Wednesday that the hostages could be transferred to the embassies of Austria, France or Switzerland or to Damascus.

Mr. Berri talked to Western television reporters Thursday at his heavily fortified house in West Beirut, minutes after coming from a 30-minute meeting with Marcel L'Angel, the first secretary at the French Embassy.

"I'm waiting for an answer," Mr. Berri said. "Until now I don't receive any answer from U.S. government. But I think we're in the end, end of this thing."

Mr. L'Angel said after meeting with Mr. Berri that "moving the hostages to an embassy would be a long-term matter." He added: "It will take a lot of talks to get them there."

Both France and Syria had informed the United States earlier that they were wary of having to hold the hostages for more than a day or two and therefore asked for guarantees from the United States that Israel would release the Lebanese prisoners, who have been held in Israel since April, as Mr. Berri has demanded.

But there were no visible signs that Israel was prepared to move from its refusal to link the fate of the Lebanese prisoners being held in the Aitrit prison with the American

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Senate Unit Rejects Key Reagan Aide

By Howard Kurtz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee, in a series of votes, rejected William Bradford Reynolds's nomination as associate attorney general Thursday in what several committee members called a signal to the Reagan administration to strengthen its enforcement of civil rights laws.

Even after the committee rejected the nomination, 10-3, the fate of President Ronald Reagan's leading spokesman on civil rights remained in doubt.

At one point it appeared that Strom Thurmond, a Republican of South Carolina and the committee chairman, had succeeded when he ordered a roll-call vote while several Democratic senators were out of the hearing room.

However, the Republican-controlled panel still could not muster enough support to salvage the Reynolds nomination after four separate votes. The only way for the nomination to be revived now is for a majority of the Senate to approve a highly unusual discharge petition to force the issue to the Senate floor.

Several senators suggested after the vote that Mr. Reynolds should consider resigning as head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, although he has vowed to remain in that post if he was rejected for the position of associate attorney general, the department's No. 3 job.

[In a written statement after the vote, Mr. Reagan said he was "deeply disappointed" and stressed that Mr. Reynolds "retains my full faith and confidence." United Press International reported from Washington.]

"Let me emphasize," Mr. Reagan said, "that Mr. Reynolds's civil rights views reflect my own. The policies he pursued are the policies of this administration, and they remain our policies as long as I am president."

The flurry of action began when the committee voted to reject the nomination, with two Republicans, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania and Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, joining all eight Democrats in opposition. Senator Howell Heflin, a Democrat of Alabama and the only member who had remained undecided, said he opposed Mr. Reynolds because of the nominee's repeated misstatements about his record.

Mr. Thurmond then asked the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

## Lufthansa Says It Plans to Order At Least 15 Jetliners From Airbus

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Deutsche Lufthansa AG, West Germany's national airline, plans to place firm orders for 15 A-320s, Airbus Industrie's 150-seat jetliner, and to take options on 25 more, company officials said Thursday.

The agreement, expected to be signed Saturday, was estimated by a Lufthansa executive to be worth about \$1.3 billion, representing the largest single order for the twin-engine plane. The plane is not yet in production.

It is a major marketing breakthrough for the Airbus consortium that includes French, British, West German and Spanish aerospace companies.

Heinz Runhau, the chairman of Lufthansa, was quoted by Reuters in Hong Kong as saying that the airline will review final details of the contract before signing it Saturday.

"If all is okay, we will sign on

Saturday to place firm orders," Mr. Runhau said.

A spokeswoman for Airbus said, "We are still negotiating and we have no contract in hand, therefore we shall not comment now."

The A-320s for Lufthansa would be delivered between 1989 and 1990. Neither Mr. Runhau nor company executives provided details of how the planes would be financed.

The orders would increase the number of firm sales of the A-320, the first narrow-body airliner produced by Airbus, to 90 and the number of options to buy the plane to 123.

The seven other airlines that have placed orders include: Ansett Airlines of Australia, Pan American World Airways of the United States, British Caledonian Airways, Inex Adria of Yugoslavia, Cyprus Airways, Air France and Air Inter, the French domestic airline.

A spokesman for the Boeing

Corp. in Seattle said that his company had been competing for the Lufthansa order with its 128-seat 737-300, which went into service last year.

"We were there with detailed offers," he said, adding that the order would not affect Boeing's plans for a 150-seat plane under development. That plane, which will compete with the A-320, will not be marketed until 1992.

The later delivery date of the new Boeing plane was a factor in Lufthansa's decision to pick the A-320, which will be ready for deliveries starting in 1988, West German industry executives said.

Lufthansa, Scandinavian Airlines System, and Swissair are among a group of airlines working with Airbus to coordinate development of the TA-11, and the TA-9, a medium-range, twin-engine Airbus, executives said.

(Warren Geller in Frankfurt contributed to this report.)

## U.S. House Bars Tests Of Anti-Satellite Arms

By Margaret Shapiro  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House has voted, 229-193, to block the Defense Department from testing anti-satellite weapons against objects in space as long as the Russians do not conduct such tests. The Democratic-controlled

The House may accept the Senate's military budget if Social Security is increased. Page 3.

House approved a similar ban last year by a slightly larger margin, but compromised with the Senate in agreeing to allow the Pentagon as many as three such tests this year. None has occurred, and the House action could halt them.

The air force has said that the first test against a target in space is scheduled next month. Supporters of the testing program see it as a way of pressuring the Soviet Union to negotiate more seriously at arms control talks in Geneva.

The Republican-controlled Senate voted, 74-9, last month to allow unlimited testing of the weapons as long as President Ronald Reagan certified that he was trying to negotiate an anti-satellite treaty with the Russians.

But House lawmakers argued Wednesday that pressing ahead with the tests would lead to a space arms race, and they said a test ban would make it easier to negotiate a treaty with the Soviet Union.

Differences between the House and Senate actions must be resolved in a conference committee. Lawmakers said a compromise similar to that allowing limited testing was likely to result.

In the vote, 31 Republicans and 198 Democrats approved the ban, while 148 Republicans and 45 Democrats opposed it.

The ban was adopted as an amendment to the \$292.6-billion Pentagon bill that sets spending

limits for military programs in fiscal 1986. Among several other amendments approved was one providing an additional \$1 billion for procurement of conventional weapons.

The amendment on anti-satellite weapons, proposed by Representative George E. Brown Jr., Democrat of California, and Lawrence Coughlin, Republican of Pennsylvania, would ban tests of weapons against an object in space as long as the Russians do not conduct similar tests of anti-satellite weapons. The ban would take effect when Mr. Reagan signed the military bill.

The House also adopted by voice vote an amendment by Representative Steny H. Hoyer, Democrat of Maryland, providing \$20 million for a study of ways to make U.S. satellites less vulnerable to attack.

The Soviet Union announced in 1983 that it would stop testing anti-satellite weapons, and it has said it would like to include such a ban in the arms talks in Geneva.

The Pentagon has tested various parts of its anti-satellite system and flight-tested it twice, but it has not targeted it against an object.

■ House Bars U.S. Troops  
The House voted, 312-111, Thursday to bar the use of U.S. troops in Nicaragua unless there was a "clear and present danger" to Americans or U.S. installations.

The Associated Press reported. The measure, part of the Pentagon budget package, would block the use of U.S. combat troops in or against Nicaragua, where U.S.-backed rebels are trying to overthrow the leftist Sandinist government.

The House approved a resolution, 377-45, saying that the ban would not apply if Nicaragua obtained fighter jets from the Soviet Union. The Senate bill concerning Pentagon spending, passed earlier this month, does not deal with the issue of banning the use of U.S. combat troops in Nicaragua.

## India, in Switch, Condemns Extremist Violence



Investigators in the luggage area at Tokyo's Narita airport.

By Stuart Auerbach  
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — With terrorist forces now threatening it at home and overseas, India has turned full circle from its previously passive attitude toward acts of violence by extremist causes.

In a move that surprised the U.S. Embassy, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi attacked the hijacking of a TWA jetliner by Shiite Moslems and called for the immediate release of the American hostages.

"We were pleasantly surprised by it. You know they usually don't do that," said an embassy spokesman Thursday.

Last week's statement followed a strong condemnation of international terrorism in the final communiqué issued by the prime minister and President Ronald Reagan at the end of Mr. Gandhi's visit to Washington earlier this month.

Both the communiqué and the Gandhi statement contrasted markedly with India's past position on terrorist incidents around the world.

A new consciousness has developed here on the effects of terrorism, an Indian diplomat acknowledged.

International terrorism was brought forcefully to the Indian nation with a series of assassina-

tions, including the Oct. 31 slaying of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, mother of Mr. Gandhi, by Sikh extremists and a reported Sikh plan to assassinate Mr. Gandhi in the United States.

The government is now reacting also to the likelihood that an Air India jumbo jet that crashed Sunday in the North Atlantic was downed by a bomb planted by Sikh terrorists and a possible Sikh connection to a luggage bomb explosion at the Tokyo airport the same day.

[A Tokyo newspaper, Yomiuri Shimbun, reported that fingerprints of Lal Singh, a Sikh fugitive sought by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the alleged plan to assassinate Mr. Gandhi, were found on pieces of a suitcase that was blown apart in the airport explosion. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.]

[Another Japanese newspaper, Mainichi Shimbun, reported that police had determined that the explosive was a plastic bomb inside a large radio or cassette player.]

[Police investigators were not available to comment on the press reports, but a spokesman for the airport police said he doubted that they were true. Agence France Press reported. "It is almost impossible to believe."]

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## In Sri Lanka, 'the Boys' Rule in Tamil Territory

Washington Post Service

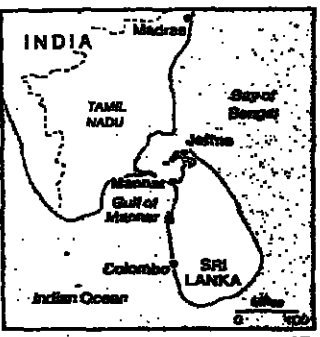
JAFFNA, Sri Lanka — The young man cradled the grenade in his hand, his finger curled at the ready in the pin. Another young man casually pointed a worn pistol through the car window.

In all, four armed Tamil separatist fighters who were riding by in a car stopped to check three Western journalists whom they had observed listening to a shortwave radio on the road outside this town.

Once the journalists had shown that the radio was a receiver, not a transmitter, the young men let them go with smiles and handshakes, after returning the radio.

The guerrillas' action, in daylight in the middle of a road less than five miles (eight kilometers) from a police checkpoint, demonstrated how little control the government has of this largely Tamil area in northern Sri Lanka.

"There is no government," said



guerrillas. In Colombo, by contrast, officials call them terrorists. Jaffna, a city of one million people, has been virtually cut off from the rest of the country for the last year by insurgency. Last week, a cease-fire was announced by the government.

Under its terms, the troops are to remain in their fortresses, and they have stopped the irritating massive sweeps and checking of travelers at barricades.

The guerrillas now move through the northern peninsula at will. But a recent two-day visit — one of the first unsupervised visits by Western journalists in three months — showed a lessening of support among residents for the militants' aim of an independent Tamil nation, to be called Eelam.

The government announced Wednesday that it planned to meet with the main Tamil political party and guerrilla groups in Bhutan to discuss the crisis.

Many people want the cease-fire to hold, hoping that accommodation can be reached between the Hindu Tamils and the Sinhalese Buddhist majority.

The militants, moreover, appeared to have frittered away their support by lawlessness — abductions such as that of Mr. Murugesu and at least three other traders, thefts of vehicles and attacks on army units, attacks that provoked army reprisals against civilians.

The rule of the gun has replaced government authority. "We are glad the fighting has ceased," said the Right Reverend B. Deogupinnai, the Roman Catholic bishop of Jaffna and a supporter of Tamil equality. "Our people were getting unnecessarily killed."

He said that actions by "the boys" had hurt Tamils. The insurgents blew up railroad tracks to stop trains bringing supplies for the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



A Tamil guerrilla near Paranthan, in northern Sri Lanka, demonstrating the use of a rifle and grenade launcher.

## INSIDE

■ Josef Mengele's letters to his son confirm that he was detained briefly by the U.S. after World War II. Page 2.

■ Two UN agencies are squabbling over emergency food aid to Africa. Page 5.

■ U.S. Democrats have chosen a course of "conscious invisibility" for the time being. A News Analysis. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE  
■ The EC criticized Japan's decision to reduce tariffs, saying it was not enough. Page 11.

■ The dollar was mixed in European trading. Page 11.

WEEKEND  
■ Music schools are turning out more and better musicians faster than the job market can absorb them. Page 7.

## Paper Says It Has Films Of Sakharov

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

BONN — The West German newspaper Bild said Thursday it had acquired two recent film reels depicting Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist, to be in frail health and undergoing treatment for serious heart and circulatory problems.

The films, 75 minutes in length, would be the first tangible evidence offered in nearly a year of Dr. Sakharov's plight in Gorki, where he is being held in internal exile with his wife, Yelena G. Bonner.

In one sequence, shown in black and white, Dr. Sakharov takes off his shirt and is given an examination, including a cardiogram. His wife is present in the room.

A neurologist later appears to check his reflexes, tapping his forehead, cheeks and chin with a small hammer.

In the other reel, in color, Dr. Sakharov's doctor presents a bleak report saying the physicist is "suffering from serious heart rhythm disturbances, narrowing of the arteries, atherosclerosis, and the onset of Parkinson's disease."

The doctor, identified as Natalya Yevdokimova, said that Dr. Sakharov was receiving all necessary care and medication. Bild quoted her as having said that she had been treating him for four years and that his condition remained satisfactory.

While the exact date of the film is uncertain, Dr. Sakharov is shown changing a calendar in his room with June 14 as the last visible day and reading U.S. newspapers dated May 27 and June 3.

Bild obtained a film in August from what the newspaper called "a high-ranking, authorized Soviet informant who occasionally carries out Kremlin assignments to bring news to the West."

The source, then and now, is believed to be Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist with close contacts in the Communist Party hierarchy who has served in the past as a conduit of officially sanctioned information sold or given to Western news organizations.

Dr. Sakharov, 64, went on a hunger strike a year ago to press the government into allowing his wife to go to the West for medical treatment of a heart ailment.

He was reportedly taken to a clinic and force-fed.



# U.S. Army Detained, Freed Mengele, Letters Confirm

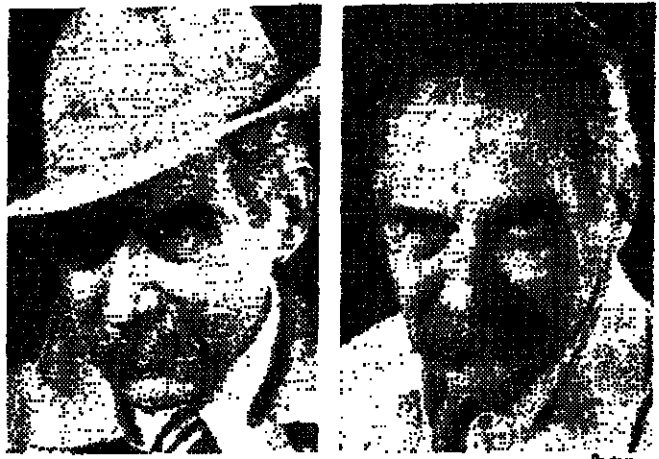
By William Drozdzak  
Washington Post Service

BONN — Notes and letters that Josef Mengele sent to his son have confirmed that he was detained by the U.S. Army after World War II but was released months later because he could not be properly identified.

Dr. Mengele, who was responsible for the killing of 400,000 Jews at the Auschwitz concentration camp, avoided detection while he was detained because he had refused to tattoo his blood type in his arm as all officers of the elite Nazi SS were required to do.

Allied investigators seeking SS personnel looked for the tattoo as a telltale mark in identifying high-ranking Nazi soldiers who might be put on trial for war crimes.

When U.S. soldiers found no tattoo on Dr. Mengele and could not find any wrongdoing committed by a Fritz Hollmann, the alias that Dr. Mengele was using at the time, he was discharged from the internment camp.



These photographs of Wolfgang Gerhard were taken in Brazil in the 1970s. The body of a man buried as Josef Mengele. Gerhard has been identified as that of Josef Mengele.

The account, which corroborated earlier reports that Dr. Mengele had been in U.S. hands after the war, appeared Thursday in Bunte, a Munich weekly magazine that ac-

quired from Dr. Mengele's son, Rolf, voluminous notes, letters, and photographs illustrating the doctor's life as a fugitive. Four historians who examined the materials

have confirmed their authenticity. The article was the second in a series that Bunte plans to publish using the papers. The magazine says it will donate all profits to the Auschwitz survivors' fund.

On June 21, forensic scientists from Brazil, the United States and West Germany announced that they were convinced that the skeleton of a man buried as Wolfgang Gerhard and exhumed June 6 near São Paulo was that of Dr. Mengele.

In a letter to his son that was quoted in Bunte, Dr. Mengele wrote: "At the war's end, my unit was in Czechoslovakia. On the night of the cease-fire, we pulled back to the west. In the vicinity of the nearest city, we were taken to a U.S. prisoner-of-war camp. We were transferred to many camps and then released in the American zone."

Dr. Mengele's son remarked that his father was narcissistic and would stand for hours in front of a mirror admiring himself in hand-

tailored suits. Rolf Mengele said he believes that his father's inordinate vanity made him flout SS rules and refuse to imprint his blood group under his arm.

After his release Dr. Mengele returned to his hometown of Günzburg, in Bavaria. Fearing pursuit, however, he took refuge in a nearby forest. In September 1945 two U.S. military officers questioned farmers in the Günzburg region about him.

They also interrogated his first wife, Irene, who said that she did not know where he was. The family reportedly delivered food supplies to Dr. Mengele at his forest hiding place before he moved to Rosenheim, also in Bavaria, where he worked as a stable groom.

Dr. Mengele stayed in Rosenheim until late 1948, when he made his way to Genoa to catch a ship to South America. He was detained by the Italian authorities, but they later apologized for having arrested him mistakenly and let him proceed to Argentina.

## Britain Acts To Control Fan Violence At Stadiums

Reuters

LONDON — The British government, reacting to last month's Brussels soccer riot in which 38 persons were killed, proposed legislation Thursday aimed at controlling violence at stadiums.

The measure would ban alcohol at soccer grounds and on trains and buses taking fans to matches. Offenders would face fines and up to three months in prison.

Home Secretary Leon Brittan said that the bill, which must be approved by Parliament, signaled the government's determination "to do everything possible to remove this stain from a great British game."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has acknowledged that British fans were primarily to blame for the riot before the European Cup final on May 29 between Liverpool and Juventus, the Italian team. Most of the dead were crushed when a wall collapsed as Liverpool fans attacked Juventus of Turin supporters.

"We are putting forward tough but fair measures which go to the heart of the problem of drunken behavior and hooliganism at football grounds," Mr. Brittan said. Opposition politicians have endorsed action against unruly fans and the bill is expected to pass swiftly through Parliament and become law before the new soccer season starts in mid-August.

Provisions in the bill include:

• Fines of up to £100 (\$130) for drunkenness at stadiums.

• Fines of up to £400 and three months in prison for sale or possession of alcohol at grounds or on buses and coaches traveling to matches.

• Fines of up to £1,000 for operators who permit alcohol on trains or buses taking fans to games.

The Police Federation, an organization representing the nation's policemen, said that the bill did not go far enough and urged that all fans arrested for violent offenses be jailed.

The federation complained that the bill allowed magistrates to make exemptions to the liquor ban for fans in hospitality suites, branding this "one rule for the average supporter and another for the executive boxes."

## India Shifts Stance on Terrorism

(Continued from Page 1)

possible to get a fingerprint from material like cloth," he said.

Previously, New Delhi rarely condemned hijackings, especially when done on behalf of Arab interests. It allowed Murtuza Bhutto, the son of the executed former president of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and leader of a group that hijacked a Pakistan International Airlines plane in 1981, to pass freely through Bombay.

When Iranian fundamentalists seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1979, moreover, India sent a trade mission to help Iran overcome economic sanctions imposed by the United States and its West European allies.

J.D. Sethi, a former member of the planning commission in New Delhi, pointed out in an article in the Indian Express in December that India had condemned only a "handful" of the 774 incidents of international terrorism that took place in 1983.

Among the acts of terrorism in this region that India remained silent on, Mr. Sethi said, was the assassination by North Korean agents of 17 persons, including four South Korean cabinet ministers, in a bomb blast in the Burmese capital of Rangoon.

Sikh extremists brought turmoil to the Punjab with assassinations of opponents of their aim of creating a separate state in northern India. The murders included Sikh and Hindu mainstream political leaders and journalists.

Although India has accused Pakistan of aiding the Sikh terrorists, it has been blamed by Sri Lanka for allowing Tamil separatists free run of south India to launch attacks on that island nation.

■ **Air Canada Bomb Threat**

An Air Canada flight leaving Zurich for Canada via Paris was forced to return to the Zurich airport Thursday after the airline's office in Paris was told that a bomb was on board, an airline spokesman told Reuters in Zurich.

Airport police said the aircraft had been searched but that nothing had been found. The plane subsequently flew to Paris.

■ **Signals Near Crash Site**

Faint, intermittent signals have been detected near the crash site of the Air Canada jet, but it has not been determined whether they are coming from the plane's missing flight recorder, investigators told The Associated Press in Cork, Ireland.

A spokesman at the British Royal Navy's command center at Northwood, northwest of London, said Britain's HMS Challenger had intercepted the signals.

If the flight recorder can be recovered from the seabed, they could help determine whether the crash was caused by a bomb.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Portugal's Parliament to Be Dissolved

LISBON (Reuters) — Portugal's president, António Ramalho Eanes, said Thursday that he would dissolve his country's parliament and call for new elections in July.

The decision followed a two-week crisis caused by a deep split in the country's ruling coalition. Prime Minister Mário Soares submitted his resignation on Tuesday.

A government spokesman said that the parliament would be dissolved after it had ratified Portugal's treaty making it a member of the European Community. The treaty is due to be ratified July 10.

### Paris, Bonn to Propose United Europe

PARIS (Reuters) — France and West Germany will put a jointly drafted treaty of European unity before the European Community's leaders in Milan, the government said Thursday.

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, chairman of the 10-nation EC summit conference, which starts Friday, has been consulted on the draft and has indicated his approval, the French statement said. In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Kohl told the Bundestag, "Free Europe must use the chance to unite, with a vision of building a United States of Europe."

Proposals for European union have been widely discussed in the last year and were a key point in a report on institutional reforms drawn up by an expert committee appointed a year ago at the summit meeting in Fontainebleau, France. The president of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, endorsed the idea of union at a news conference Wednesday. He also expressed the hope that the Milan meeting would lay down guidelines allowing the project to get under way.

### Pope to Honor East European Saints

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II will issue an encyclical on Eastern Europe and the Roman Catholic Church next week to coincide with the anniversary of the deaths of that region's two patron saints, Vatican officials said Thursday.

The encyclical will be the fourth from the Polish-born pontiff since he was named pope in 1978. It will precede a July 7 visit to Czechoslovakia by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, to mark the 1,000th anniversary of Brothers Methodius and Cyril.

### Ugandan Describes Role in Killings

LONDON (Reuters) — A man who said he was a former Ugandan secret policeman said Thursday that he had killed 350 people and tortured many others on orders of President Milton Obote's government. Emmmanuel Kaddu, 24, said at a news conference that he ripped open the stomachs of civilians, broke the heads and legs of prisoners with hammers and dripped molten plastic on them.

His statements followed last week's Amnesty International report on human rights violations in Uganda, which the London-based rights group described as the most horrifying document it had ever published. Mr. Obote said Monday in Kampala that Amnesty International representatives were welcome to visit Uganda to discuss the group's allegations.

### Sirhan Denied Parole, May Appeal

SOLEDAD, California (LAT) — California's parole board has turned down Sirhan B. Sirhan's latest bid for freedom, but the possibility of the legal challenge was raised when it was discovered that reporters had been listening to the panel's deliberations.

After deciding to deny parole for the slayer of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, the three-member board discussed moving Mr. Sirhan from Soledad to another prison and, at one point, a member was overheard saying, "We'll send his ass down there for as long as possible."

A microphone in an adjoining room full of reporters had been inadvertently left on. When Mr. Sirhan's attorney learned about the member's comment, he said, "I'm dumbfounded. I plan to immediately see what legal steps might be taken to set aside the board's action." Mr. Sirhan is serving a life sentence for the 1968 assassination.

### Khmer Rouge Reports Slaying 186

BANGKOK (AP) — Cambodian guerrillas, making one of their highest single claims of Vietnamese casualties, said Thursday that they recently attacked three Vietnamese battalion bases in northwestern Cambodia, killing or wounding 186 Vietnamese soldiers.

Khmer Rouge Radio, monitored in Bangkok, said the guerrillas of Friday attacked bases that served as "defense fortresses" for Vietnamese regiments stationed at Sisophon in Battambang province. The broadcast did not give guerrilla casualties.

The claim was impossible to verify. Khmer Rouge claims are usually regarded as exaggerated, although diplomats in Bangkok do not doubt the guerrillas have staged ambushes on Vietnamese installations and supply lines.

### For the Record

The premier of Alberta, Peter Lougheed, has resigned as head of the province's Progressive Conservative Party, a step likely to lead to his departure as government leader as early as September.

Cosetta Scott King, the widow of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. and her children, Bernice, 22, and Martin Luther King III, 27, were arrested Wednesday for protesting too near the South African Embassy in Washington. They were urging congressional passage of U.S. sanctions against apartheid.

A bank worker and two policemen were killed by unidentified gunmen in Guatemala City this week and a San Carlos National University student was kidnapped, according to a university official.

The chief of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Le Duan, arrived in Moscow on Thursday for his first full talks with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Tass news agency said.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark agreed Thursday to terminate weekly flights of the Scandinavian Airlines system to Johannesburg in joint protest against South Africa's apartheid policies.

Cosetta Isabella Gagliardi, 37, was kidnapped Wednesday night by gunmen outside her country home north of Rome, it was reported Thursday. There were no details available regarding suspects or motives.

The Spanish parliament passed a bill Thursday making abortion legal in some cases, including danger to the mother's life and when a pregnancy results from rape or incest.

### In Sri Lanka's Tamil Area, 'The Boys' Rule Countryside

(Continued from Page 1)

military, the bishop said. "They didn't care that it hurt the people," he added.

"We are between two fires, the armed forces on one side and the boys," Bishop Desimpunzi continued. "They were both armed. Things were happening over which we had no control."

"The boys were mining the roads," he said. "If a security officer was killed or wounded, the army would retaliate — go into homes, take people out and kill them. They didn't get the boys. The people affected are the innocent people."

"Now," the bishop added, "the militant groups have to change and be satisfied with some sort of autonomy, which the political parties were wanting but couldn't commit themselves to because they were afraid of the militants," the bishop added.

Perhaps the biggest change is that people are willing to talk openly about excesses by insurgents as well as by the army.

Mr. Murguesu said at first that he had "no problems" with the separatists. But then he described how he had been taken at gunpoint by six members of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, one of the five major separatist groups, on the ground that he had helped arrange the release of another trader who was abducted in a business dispute.

The guerrillas had warned the headmaster not to go ahead with plans for cricket matches between security forces and students. The match was played but the second was postponed.

—STUART AUERBACH

■ **Headmaster Is Slain**

A school headmaster who organized cricket matches between security forces and schools was shot to death in northern Sri Lanka, Reuters reported from Colombo, quoting government officials.

Chelliah Anandaramiah, head of St. John's College in Jaffna, was attacked as he rode his scooter. The officials said they suspected separatists in the killing.

The guerrillas had warned the headmaster not to go ahead with plans for cricket matches between security forces and students. The match was played but the second was postponed.

## Syria Hints Assad Seeks To Aid in Hostage Crisis

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Syria has been dropping cautious hints that President Hafez al-Assad is trying personally to solve the American hostage crisis in Beirut.

As diplomats here credited Syria with inspiring an offer by Nabih Berri, the Amal militia leader negotiating on behalf of the hijackers, to transfer the hostages to a Western embassy in Beirut, or to Syria, a pattern of growing Syrian determination has emerged.

Quoting Syrian sources, diplomats reported that Mr. Berri has been in Damascus incognito once, and perhaps twice, in the past few days to confer with Syrian officials and presumably to work out the offer he made Wednesday in Beirut.

In Washington, U.S. officials said they believed Mr. Berri had made secret trips to Damascus.

The official Syrian press agency announced that President Assad would leave for a delayed official visit to Czechoslovakia "within the next few days." Diplomats and analysts reasoned that Mr. Assad would not risk failure by leaving for Prague unless a solution has been found.

Diplomats said that in their dealings with Syrian contacts, they sensed a new desire to end the crisis quickly. Apart from the hostage situation, Syria is virtually isolated in the Arab world because of its role in helping Amal forces attack

the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

Also considered significant were recurring rumors that Syria was determined to crack down on the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God, a fundamentalist Shiite Muslim group believed responsible for hijacking the TWA airliner June 14 after it took off from Athens.

Moving the hostages to a Western embassy, as Mr. Berri suggested, would solve the problem of their safety, diplomats said.

But it would not restore their freedom of movement, as President Ronald Reagan has insisted be done.

That analysis prompted speculation among diplomats here that Mr. Assad, in fact, favored Mr. Berri's alternative suggestion: moving the hostages to Syria.

Mr. Berri's offer was conditioned on the hostages remaining either in a Western embassy or in Syria, pending release by Israel of the Shiite and other Lebanese prisoners being held in a prison camp at Atlit.

Diplomats doubted that the Syrian leader could honor that part of the bargain without laying himself open to charges that Syria was conspiring in the hijacking it is known to have denounced.

Yet, such a transfer here would help save face for Mr. Berri by shifting responsibility to President Assad. Mr. Berri would not be seen as surrendering the hostages to the United States, but rather to his ally and protector in Damascus.

Theoretically, Syria as a sovereign state could order the transferred hostages' unconditional release by invoking the higher interests of the state.

Logically, Syria would want to keep the hostages on its territory the shortest possible time.

If Syria released the hostages without simultaneous Israeli release of the Lebanese prisoners, Mr. Berri would look foolish. But diplomats contend that Mr. Berri could not afford to dispute anything his Syrian ally chose to do.

Also far from clear is what Israel would be willing to do to help Syria accomplish what the Reagan administration demands — unconditional release of the Americans. Israel has little apparent reason to aid the Damascus regime.

Some diplomats say that the central problem is ensuring that both the Hezbollah extremists and the Israelis guarantee unconditional release of their prisoners.

## Comecon Urged To Tighten Ties Within Trade Bloc

WARSAW (Reuters) — Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union and General Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland, at a three-day conference that ended Thursday, accused the West of interfering in the affairs of Communist countries and vowed to strengthen the Comecon trade bloc.

Mr. Tikhonov attacked what he called "the imperialist policy of the arms race and interference in the internal affairs of other states."

General Jaruzelski said: "Imperialism wants to block the development of civilization and industry under socialism by applying elements of economic and technological warfare."

The 10 members of Comecon, the Soviet bloc trade and economic organization, adopted several accords designed to bind their economies more closely together. Member nations include the Soviet Union, its six East European allies, Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam.

## Water Shortage in Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica — A water shortage caused by a strike may lead the authorities to begin airlifting tourists off the island, officials said.

"It was inconceivable to us that a Lebanese aircraft could come freely into the United States during the hijack situation," said Mel Brackert, president of the 5,000-member



Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran reviews a Chinese honor guard in Beijing.

## Iranian Leader Is Visiting Beijing

BEIJING — The speaker of Iran's parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, arrived Thursday in Beijing on a visit that diplomats said probably would concern arms purchases from China.

Mr. Rafsanjani, accompanied by Foreign Minister Ali-Akbar Velayati, is the first Iranian leader to visit China since the Iranian revolution in 1979, the Chinese press agency said.

"China would like to sell arms to Iran, which would like to buy, as it desperately needs them," a Western diplomat said. "But any trade would have to be done through a third country, probably North Korea."

Meanwhile, in reports monitored in Bahrain, Iraq and Iran both claimed successes in Gulf war fighting across the marshlands of southern Iraq.

Baghdad said its troops recaptured part of the Majnoon islands from Iraqis stationed there since an Iranian offensive 16 months ago. Tehran reported an attack in the marshlands Tuesday night in which it killed more than 100 Iraqi soldiers and seized new territory.

Marshes cover much of the extensive southern war front, and the two operations may not have been in the same area.

An Iraqi military spokesman said the Third Army Corps launched Operation Lightning Wrath on a front of 1,200 meters (about three-quarters of a mile) in the Majnoon Islands. He said the Iraqis counted 108 Iranian corpses and found weapons and equipment left behind by fleeing Iranian soldiers.

The artificial islands, near the Iran-Iraq border, are essentially a network of roads built before the war started in September 1980 to exploit oil deposits beneath the marshes.

Iran seized much of the region in an offensive in February 1984. Military observers said that, judging by the size of Thursday's attack and the number of casualties, it was unlikely that all the Iranian positions had been retaken.

Iran's national press agency, IRNA, monitored in London, said the Iranian operation Tuesday night succeeded in clearing parts of the marshlands of Iraqi troops.

IRNA said the operation was aimed at preventing the Iraqis from retaking positions and strategic waterways the Iraqis had seized in an offensive that began June 14.

Iran earlier said that during that operation its forces had occupied 100 square kilometers of Iraqi territory, including important waterways in the marshlands.

## U.S. Intensifies Diplomatic Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

can hostages without a specific request from the United States. The Reagan administration has declined to make such a request.

In Paris, the French government responded to Mr. Berri's formulation by saying that France "is always available when it is a question of protecting human lives and preventing suffering."

But French officials quickly added that France would not play the role of mediator or negotiator, suggesting that the French were offering their embassy in Beirut, or perhaps in Damascus, only as a temporary sheltering facility for the hostages on their way to freedom.

The French said Thursday that the release of the hostages must be unconditional. "We cannot act as substitute jailers," they said.

Mr. Shultz was reported Wednesday to have telephoned the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, with a request for French involvement, according to reports

from Paris and from U.S. administration sources. But Mr. Shultz reportedly was unable to give the French diplomat the assurances he sought that Israel would agree to free the Arab prisoners quickly and thus enable the French to release the Americans.

Mr. Dumas then reportedly placed a telephone call to Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel to ask if Israel would set a timetable for the release of the Arab prisoners in return for France's taking over custody of the Americans. Mr. Peres declined to give such a commitment, indicating instead that there still was no clear American request for such a step, according to a report that originated in Jerusalem.

Israel's inner cabinet met for three hours after Mr. Dumas's call but made no decisions, Israeli radio said.

An Israeli official who demanded anonymity said Thursday that the Israeli government had been informed that "the French option was definitely dead." The official said that the proposal was rejected because of French objections but he declined to elaborate.

The Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, took the floor of the Knesset, Israel's parliament, to restate in emphatic terms his country's intention to release the Arab prisoners, who were rounded up in southern Lebanon and brought to Israel in April.

"Since then," Mr. Rabin said Wednesday, "the army has from time to time released groups of people and it is our intention to continue this policy in the future according to cabinet decisions." (WP, AP, UPI)

■ **Jaruzelski to Visit Belgrade**

BELGRADE — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, will pay his first visit to Yugoslavia sometime next month, a Yugoslav spokesman said Thursday.

■ **N.Y. Airport Service Crew Spurns Lebanese Jet**

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A union at Kennedy International Airport refused to service a Lebanese airliner on Tuesday and the union's leader said later that he would ask union members to refuse again Saturday when the airline's next flight is expected.

"It was inconceivable to us that a Lebanese aircraft could come freely into the United States during the hijack situation," said Mel Brackert, president of the 5,000-member

**exceptional SALE**

exclusive creations

**SWEATERS BAZAAR**

83 Rue du St. Honoré (angle Avenue Matignon)  
Tel. 265.65.08 - 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

**UNIVERSITY DEGREE**

BACHELORS • MASTERS • DOCTORATE  
For Work, Academic, Life Experience.  
Send detailed resume for free evaluation.

**PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY**

600 N. Sepulveda Blvd.,  
Los Angeles, California  
90049, Dept. 22, U.S.A.

**WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT**

12-07, George V, Tel. 723.32.32

**happy crazy '85**

**CRAZY HORSE**

far and away the best nude revue in the world

at the bar only 240frs + 15% service charge

**Discover the charms of the city**

**Yab Yum**

Allen's Club

Singel 295, Amsterdam

All major credit cards accepted.

**Barry's New York Bar**

Est. 1911

Just tell the taxi driver "sank too doc noo"

• 5 Rue Daunou, PARIS

• Falkenberg Str. 9, MUNICH

• M/S ASTOR at sea



## House Agrees to Accept Senate Military Budget If Pensions Are Raised

WASHINGTON — The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., said Thursday that House budget conferees would accept the Senate's higher military spending figure if Senate negotiators would stop insisting on changes in Social Security retirement payments.

Military spending and cost-of-living increases in pensions have been the two stickiest issues of the deadlocked conference, which broke up earlier this week over Social Security spending.

The House froze spending for the military while granting a cost-of-living raise for Social Security recipients. The Senate did the opposite, giving an inflation-related increase for the Pentagon, but not Social Security.

"We will accept their figures with regard to defense if they will accept our position" on the cost-of-living adjustments, Mr. O'Neill, a Democrat of Massachusetts, said of the Senate.

He also said that his idea to increase the amount of Social Security income subject to tax for people with high incomes had been broached earlier in the conference, but it was "glossed over quickly" and rejected.

But the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici, said following a Wednesday meeting with the Senate Republican leader, Robert J. Dole, that he was studying it.

Mr. Dole, of Kansas, warned that the House "is going to have to come to grips with the Senate package," which would curb Social Security and other government pensions — if compromise is to be achieved.

The House-Senate budget talks broke apart Tuesday when Mr. Domenici, a Republican of New Mexico, said that it was useless to continue until House conferees give up their stiff support of next year's Social Security cost-of-living raise, which the Republican-led Senate wants to scrap.

Mr. O'Neill, while saying he would not agree to abandon the raise next year, suggested that wealthy people could pay tax on 85 percent of their Social Security income. They now pay tax on 50 percent of it.

The House and Senate budgets would trim about \$56 billion from the \$220 billion deficit in the 1986 fiscal year. The Senate's budget would deny raises in Social Security and other government pension and benefit programs while allowing the military budget to grow at the rate of inflation.

The Democratic-controlled House did the opposite.

**Tax Plan Called Costly**  
Earlier, David E. Rosenbaum of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The Congressional Budget Office has reported that President Ronald Reagan's tax revision plan would cost the government a significant amount of revenue over the next 15 years.

The findings Wednesday of the budget office, a nonpartisan agency that conducts economic and fiscal analyses for Congress, are sure to provide fuel for people who oppose the administration tax plan. But those who have been following the tax debate in Congress said it was much too early to predict the outcome.

Mr. Reagan has insisted, and most legislators have agreed, that any new tax system be "revenue neutral." When the president sent his tax package to Congress last month, the administration submitted detailed estimates showing that the plan would generate approximately the same amount of money over the next five years as the current tax system would.

The budget office analysis is not the official congressional assessment of the effects of the tax plan. That is now being prepared by the Joint Congressional Committee on Taxation and is expected to be published by the middle of next month. Nonetheless, the report released Wednesday is sure to be widely studied in Congress because it is the first thorough assessment of the tax plan performed outside the administration.

The budget office did not challenge the administration estimates of revenues that could be expected over five years. But it projected the effects of the plan for 15 years, instead of just five. In doing so, it found that receipts from corporate taxes, as a portion of the gross national product, would drop from 1990 to 2000 as some provisions, especially the depreciation rules, were phased out.

"The longer-run revenue potential of the system as a share of GNP is likely to be much less than would be shown by a simple extrapolation of five-year revenue estimates to future years," the budget office declared.

Representative Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said that the figures "cast doubt on the balance of the president's plan." But the Illinois Democrat added that further study was needed before he could reach a final assessment.



An FBI surveillance photo taken Sept. 13, 1984, shows Richard Miller with Svetlana Ogorodnikov in California.

## House Votes to Let Pentagon Use Lie Detectors on 4 Million

(Continued from Page 1)  
senator Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas. It would have continued the test program for another year. The Senate version of the authorization bill favored that approach.

"There is no scientific basis for relying on the polygraph as a valid indicator of veracity," Mr. Brooks said, warning that innocent persons might be denied jobs while spies possibly would slip through undetected.

"Hysteria to do something should not overwhelm our sound judgment," he said.

The Pentagon has stepped up use of polygraphs for various purposes, such as uncovering sources of news leaks and conducting criminal investigations. It has been pushing for several years to use lie detector tests to screen applicants or people holding security clearances.

The Defense Department relies

almost entirely on background checks and examination of police and other records for routine clearances permitting access to low-level information classified as confidential or secret.

Because of staff shortages, the Pentagon's Defense Investigative Service has fallen at least 14 years behind in its assignment of re-checking employees who hold top-secret and special-access clearances.

**Soviet Couple Pleads Guilty**  
In Los Angeles, Nikolay and Svetlana Ogorodnikov, Soviet immigrants accused of spying, reached a bargain with the government and pleaded guilty Wednesday to avoid possible life sentences.

The Los Angeles Times reported. Under the agreement, Mrs. Ogorodnikov is to be sentenced to 18 years. The sentencing will come later.

Her husband, in an unusual request, asked to be sentenced immediately, and he got eight years under the terms of the agreement.

A former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Richard W. Miller, accused in the Ogorodnikov case, is to be tried later. The Ogorodnikovs were accused of conspiring last year with Mr. Miller while he was a counterespionage agent.

## Elias Sarkis Is Dead at 61; Former Lebanese President

PARIS — Elias Sarkis, 61, the former president of Lebanon, died Thursday at his Paris home after a long illness, an official at the Lebanese Embassy said.

Mr. Sarkis, a Maronite Christian, was trained as a lawyer. He was appointed a judge at the Government Audit Office in 1953. In 1962, President Fuad Chehab named him director general of the president's office.

In 1976, at the height of Lebanon's civil war, he was elected with Syrian backing to a six-year presidential term. The election took place in dramatic circumstances, with the parliament convening under heavy shelling and deputies associated with leftist and Palestinian groups boycotting the voting.

Fighting was so heavy in Beirut that Mr. Sarkis had to be sworn in outside the capital, in the eastern city of Shtaura, and for the first two months of his term he could not get to the presidential palace.

In 1967 he was appointed governor of the Banque du Liban, Lebanon's central bank, where he reorganized the country's banking system after a major bank failure, the collapse of the Intra Bank.

He first ran for the presidency, which is traditionally occupied by a Maronite Christian, in 1970 but lost by one vote to Suleiman Frangieh.

Mr. Sarkis earned the respect of many Lebanese during his difficult term, although critics accused him of indecisiveness.

He enjoyed good relations with the United States throughout his term and organized the deployment of a multinational peacekeeping force of U.S., British, French



Elias Sarkis and Italian troops in Beirut following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

**Other deaths:**  
Felix Greene, 76, who was one of the first Western reporters to visit North Vietnam when he traveled there for the San Francisco Chronicle in the 1960s, of cancer June 15 in San Francisco.

William J. Driver, 67, former head of the Veterans Administration and the Social Security Administration, Tuesday of kidney failure in Washington.

## the French-American Film Workshop

July 3-7 - AVIGNON, FRANCE  
A thought-provoking week dedicated to French and American independent cinema, film producers and retrospectives, seminars and discussions with leading directors, actors, critics, distributors and screenwriters from France and the United States in the beautiful heart of Provence.  
For complete information, contact The French-American Film Workshop, 5 R. Tiquette - 84000 Avignon - FRANCE. Tel: (90) 85.50.98 - Telex: 432877.

## For U.S. Democrats, 'Bland Is Beautiful'

By David S. Broder  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Worried that any misstep would cost them heavy political damage, leaders of the Democratic Party have chosen a course of conscious invisibility for the time being, while searching

### NEWS ANALYSIS

for clues to the path back to power. Under their new chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr., the state chairmen and members of the Democratic National Committee went through three days of meetings this week and never raised their voices.

"This body is morally, spiritually and intellectually dead," said Richard M. Koster, a veteran member of the committee, said Wednesday. "It's just lying here like a piece of hamburger on the grill."

That is an overstatement, but the most striking aspect of the session was the deliberate effort by almost everyone to obey Mr. Kirk's command to lower the decibel level on such perennial points of dispute as party rules, policy statements and the status of rival constituency caucus groups.

For 1985 Democrats, who are opening their sessions with prayers and patriotic songs, the motto seems to be "Bland Is Beautiful."

After watching Mr. Kirk push through a move to abolish the scheduled 1986 midterm convention over objections of some liberal activists, John C. White, who was party chairman during a troubled period from 1978 to 1981, said, "If I had tried to do that, we would have had armed guards in here."

Mr. White, a Texas moderate allied to former President Jimmy Carter, said that Mr. Kirk, a former

aide to Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, "could do what I couldn't because he's got the credentials" with party liberals.

Since Mr. Kirk's hard-fought election in January, he has moved methodically to alter the party's image as the willing agent of its activist constituencies.

In addition to killing the "mini-conventions," he has:

• Stripped a variety of demographic and ideological groups of their status as officially designated Democratic Party caucuses.

• Denied the black caucus's authority to designate its own choice as party vice chairman.

• Denounced organized labor's tactic of endorsing a presidential candidate before the primary elections begin.

• Defied pressure from women's groups for half the seats on a new party policy council, thus breaching the "equal division" rule for which they had battled.

Mr. Kirk has sent significant signals to the South and the West, where disaffection from the national presidential ticket of Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine A. Ferraro was sharpest in 1984, that their help is needed.

He has named white men from Southern and Western states to head two important party commissions: Donald L. Fowler, of South Carolina, to re-examine nominating rules, and Scott M. Matheson, a former Utah governor, to devise a policy statement for the midterm campaign.

Both panels are under orders from Mr. Kirk to work fast and keep controversy to a minimum.

Brian Lundie, Mr. Kirk's executive director, said that the committee would invest \$500,000 in a series of in-depth interviews and a massive, 6,000-person voter poll, seeking themes that Democrats can use to regain support.

Mr. Lundie said that the study would be run by Phillip Kotler, a marketing expert at Northwestern University, because "we're not even making the assumption that we know what questions to ask anymore."



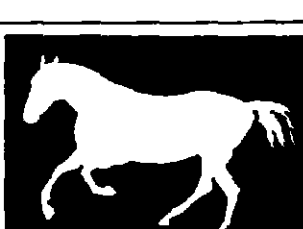
Paul G. Kirk Jr., Democratic National Committee chairman.

## DEMOCRATIC

About 2,000 Evacuated During California Blaze

Los Angeles Times Service  
COACHELLA, California — Toxic smoke drove about 2,000 people from homes and fields here and from the nearby towns of Thermal and Mecca after fire enveloped a warehouse packed with 25 tons of chemical pesticides and fertilizers.

More than 130 people were treated Wednesday for nausea, eye irritation and respiratory ailments.



Great for Riding  
Outdoors and in the "manege."

PALACE HOTEL  
GSTAAD  
SWITZERLAND  
Please call:  
Phone: 030/83131 Telex 922 222  
or  
The Leading Hotels of the World

## Senate Unit Rejects Key Reagan Aide

(Continued from Page 1)  
panel to forward the nomination to the Senate with no recommendation, which would have allowed the full Senate to decide the matter. That tactic failed on a 9-9 vote.

Then, in a surprise maneuver, the committee voted 8-3 without the presence of several Democrats to send the nomination to the Senate floor with an "unfavorable" recommendation.

Minutes later, the Democrats returned, were permitted to cast their ballots by Mr. Thurmond and defeated the measure for an "unfavorable" recommendation by another 9-9 tie vote.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a Democrat of Vermont, said after the votes. "I think a person who's exhibited a lack of credibility should not be" head of the Civil Rights Division, a reference to allegations that Mr. Reynolds had repeatedly misled the committee in sworn testimony.

Mr. Leahy said that Mr. Reynolds would add to his problems if he ignored the committee's criticism and intensified his approach to civil rights enforcement, which has angered civil rights groups. Mr. Reynolds has opposed so-called affirmative-action programs, under which minorities have been given preference in some areas of employment to reverse the effects of years of discrimination.

Mr. Specter said he hoped the hearings "will prove to have enormous beneficial impact on the administration of the civil rights laws."

"What happened today," Mr. Specter said, "was a clear indication of the intensity of feeling in the country on this issue."

But Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, reflecting the view of several Republicans, said that Mr. Reynolds had fallen victim to "this ritual of getting pecked to death by ducks."

Referring to repeated questions about discrepancies in Mr. Reynolds' testimony, Mr. Simpson said that no witness could possibly recall the details of hundreds of cases "while some bug-eyed zealots are going through the transcript."

Ralph G. Neas, director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, called the vote "a big victory for civil rights and for fairness."

NEW US ACCOUNT where your dollar makes more cents. Earn a whopping, guaranteed rate of interest on your dollar US Account.

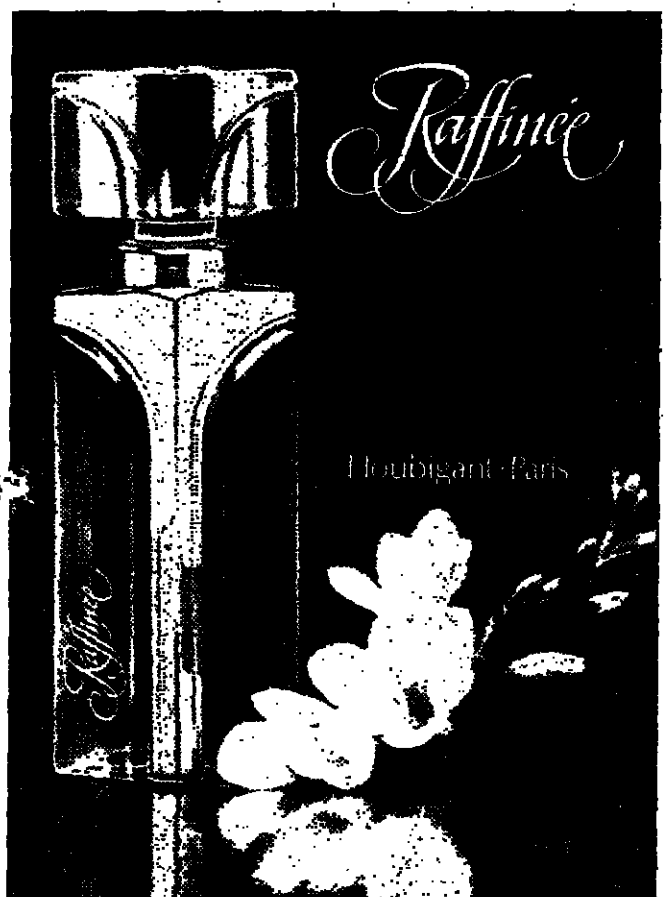
8 1/2%  
Minimum \$1,000 deposit.  
No maintenance charges.  
No fees or interest on overdrafts.  
Transfer to Denmark.  
Guaranteed monthly interest.  
Guaranteed interest until Jan. 1, 1987.  
The offer closes on 30th July 1985.  
Not open to residents of the United States.  
Please send me further information about US Account.

JYSKE BANK  
Jyske Bank, Dept. No. 701132.  
Private Clients Department.  
Vesterbrogade 5, DK-1501 Copenhagen V.  
Phone: +45 121 22 22.  
Please send me further information about US Account.

First name  
Family name  
Address

Please write to me in  
☐ English ☐ Deutsch  
☐ I am already a Jyske Bank customer

ROMA  
NEW YORK  
GENEVE  
PARIS  
MONTE CARLO



**LE ROY**  
by BAUME & MERCIER  
Ladies' watch, ultra-thin, quartz, water-resistant, 18K black plated steel and gold plated.  
Tax-free for export

**Aldebert**  
PARIS: 16, place Vendôme 1, bd de la Madeleine  
70, fg Saint-Honore Palais des Congrès, Porte Maillot  
CANNES: 19, La Croisette

**the French-American Film Workshop**  
July 3-7 - AVIGNON, FRANCE  
A thought-provoking week dedicated to French and American independent cinema, film producers and retrospectives, seminars and discussions with leading directors, actors, critics, distributors and screenwriters from France and the United States in the beautiful heart of Provence.  
For complete information, contact The French-American Film Workshop, 5 R. Tiquette - 84000 Avignon - FRANCE. Tel: (90) 85.50.98 - Telex: 432877.







## Smith Seen Gaining as Zimbabwe's Whites Vote

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

**BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe** — The small white minority of Zimbabwe went to the polls Thursday amid signs that Ian Smith, the conservative former prime minister, was gaining support from whites troubled by black majority rule.

Mr. Smith, who has said this will be his last campaign, has made a strong emotional appeal to the anxieties and anger of the 32,500 registered white voters, many of whom resent the Marxist rhetoric and variable economic policies of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government.

Mr. Smith, 66, was the leader during 14 years of white minority rule when the country was known as Rhodesia.

In recent days, he has drawn large and enthusiastic crowds in this southern city, where he is seeking re-election to Parliament, and in the capital of Harare.

Mr. Smith has spoken with growing incoherence against Mr. Mugabe, who led a black guerrilla struggle against his rule, and against his moderate white opponents, whom he accuses of disloyalty for breaking ranks with him in 1982.

His main opposition, the Independent Zimbabwe Group, has drawn lackluster crowds. It was heckled by a largely pro-Smith audience here Tuesday night.

Under a 1979 agreement that helped pave the way to black rule, whites have sole control over 20 of Zimbabwe's 100 parliamentary seats, even though they comprise less than 2 percent of the population. The agreement expires in 1987, when 70 parliamentary votes will be sufficient to alter or abolish the whites-only roll.

In the election Thursday, whites were choosing among the two main political groups and a handful of independents. The elections for the remaining 80 seats will take place Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Smith, who has served 37 years in Parliament, won all 20 white seats in the 1980 pre-independence poll, but defections and interim by-elections have reduced the strength of his conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe Party to seven seats.

As the campaign began, Mr. Smith emphasized a desire to "reunite" the white community and to work with Mr. Mugabe. But in recent days he has made pointed attacks, and his descriptions of the white-ruled past have been more negative.

Mr. Smith received his greatest applause during a packed meeting of about 400 here Monday night when he said he would not apologize for having said as prime minister



Ian Smith

that he would not accept black majority rule "in a thousand years."

"In Parliament you will see white members apologizing to their new black masters for the white colonial regime," Mr. Smith told the crowd. "It makes me sick to my stomach."

He contended that Mr. Mugabe's "Communist" regime had allowed schools, health care, law and order and the economy to deteriorate and was "doing damage to our country" by advocating a one-party state.

He said countries such as the United States "are sick and tired of having insult and abuse heaped at them one day, and the next the begging bowl put in front of them" by Mr. Mugabe's nonaligned government.

Zimbabwe's biggest aid donors are the United States and Britain.

More than half of the white population has left Zimbabwe since independence, leaving about 100,000. Mr. Smith called the "brain drain" of skilled whites "this country's biggest problem."

The crowd, which was all white and generally over age 40, was hushed and respectful.

Tuesday night's audience of about 100 at the rally jeered Mr. Smith's opponent, Paddy Shields, a veteran member of Parliament, who said that the former prime minister was "a man with a problem for every solution" who led a party of "monsters and grotesques" and practiced policies of "eternal confrontation."

The crowd also heckled William Irvine, leader of the Independents and once a member of Mr. Smith's cabinet, who called his former leader "a spent force" who was "totally destructive."

Mr. Irvine accused Mr. Smith of lying and misrepresenting the Independents' positions on several issues, including the one-party state, which Mr. Irvine said they also opposed.

## 2 UN Agencies Quarrel Over Famine Aid

By Iain Guss  
International Herald Tribune

**GENEVA** — Bureaucratic infighting is jeopardizing a new United Nations organization established to deal with emergency famine relief, according to diplomats and UN officials.

They fear that the squabble could damage the credibility of the United Nations and threaten its relief efforts.

Edouard Saouma, the director general of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization, has strongly protested a decision by the newly established UN Office for Emergency Operations in Africa to purchase seed for Chad, which is suffering from a famine.

The protest was contained in a cable sent June 5 to the office's director, Bradford Morse, complaining that the purchase of the seed encroached on the older agency's responsibilities.

Diplomats here portrayed Mr. Saouma's cable as the first indication of serious rivalry within the UN system since the African office was established Dec. 17 to coordinate UN aid to 20 stricken nations.

They also described it as symptomatic of the resistance that Mr. Morse is encountering from UN agencies and Western aid donors in attempting to carve out a separate identity for the new organization within the UN system.

Mr. Saouma's protest stemmed from a decision by the Dutch government to allocate 250,000 florins (about \$71,000) to the FAO for the purchase of 125,500 tons of rice seed for Chad. About 22 million people are affected by a drought in the country, but only 1.2 million are said to be receiving assistance.

Following a request from Mr. Morse, the funds were diverted to



Edouard Saouma

the Office for Emergency Operations, whose officials have since purchased the seeds.

Mr. Saouma protested in his cable that this should have been done by his agency, which is the specialized UN body that handles agriculture. The fact that the FAO was bypassed, he continued, indicates that the new office is assuming an "operational" role.

"This was not my understanding of what OEOA was supposed to be or do," the cable said, "and I trust that this is not in fact what is intended for the future."

One UN official in Geneva said

that the impression of interagency squabbling would be "extremely damaging" to the UN's credibility at a time when 17.7 million people are estimated to be at risk from famine in Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger and Sudan.

The distribution of relief supplies has been hampered in Sudan and Ethiopia by heavy rains, a shortage of trucks, and other logistical bottlenecks.

At the same time, diplomats and UN officials in Geneva also said that the disagreement over Chad illustrated the larger problems facing the UN emergency operation.

These, they said, lie in defining its mandate clearly, establishing a separate identity at a time of no growth in the UN budget and persuading donors to continue providing emergency assistance.

UN officials agreed that the delivery of seed to Chad was clearly a form of emergency aid and thus within the scope of Mr. Morse's operation. At the same time, they said, it also fits the FAO's long-term aim of trying to increase food production in Africa.

Officials also said that they had detected a tendency for Mr. Morse's office to dramatize the African emergency, whereas FAO officials are presenting it as a problem of development and part of the perennial cycle of famine and drought that has affected much of the continent for several years.

They noted that the emergency office still considered 18 African countries to be affected by the crisis. According to the FAO, however, Tanzania, Zambia, Burundi and Rwanda all have had sufficiently good harvests to be considered out of danger. This leaves 14 nations still affected, according to the FAO.

Mr. Morse also is reported to be facing resistance from Western aid donors who have insisted on stability in the UN budget. Earlier this year he appealed for \$100 million to cover the costs of his office. So far only New Zealand has offered funds.

On March 11 Mr. Morse's office sponsored a meeting in Geneva at which donors pledged \$566 million for the African emergency — \$1.2 billion short of the office's target.

Mr. Morse approached Western donors with a proposal to hold a follow-up meeting in Paris on May 22, but he reportedly was told that this would be unnecessary.

The donors also turned down a proposal to hold a ministerial meeting in Geneva on June 17. Diplomats said that an "informal" meeting between Mr. Morse and Western governments was scheduled for mid-July in Geneva.

### Agca Refuses to Appear At Conspiracy Trial

The Associated Press

**ROME** — Ali Agca refused to testify Thursday at the trial of seven men he has accused of plotting to kill Pope John Paul II.

The 27-year-old Turk, who previously was convicted of shooting the pope, did not show up, as is his right, and wrote the court from his prison cell that he wanted to "think about" whether to continue testifying.

The indictments brought against three Bulgarians and four Turks for complicity in the shooting May 13, 1981, were largely based on Mr. Agca's statements to investigators. Although he is the state's principal witness, he is also a defendant.

## ILO Proposal Puts Onus On Multinational Firms

Reuters

**GENEVA** — The International Labor Organization ended Thursday a three-week annual assembly devoted largely to preventing industrial accidents such as the gas leak last year that killed more than 2,000 people in Bhopal, India.

But a resolution passed by the assembly that listed measures to improve safety in plants using dangerous substances and processes provoked a split between employer delegates and other representatives of the 150-nation UN agency.

The resolution proposed making

multinational companies responsible for their subsidiaries and for ensuring that international safety standards are observed.

Employers from 26 countries, including the United States and West European nations, said that the resolution placed too much emphasis on the responsibility of multinationals.

The employers said that international standards should apply without distinction to all companies, whether or not they were multinational.

Francis Blanchard, the ILO's organization's director-general, described the resolution as the response to a plea by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India. In an address to the conference last week, the prime minister urged that multinationals be subject to a well-defined code of conduct.

Mr. Gandhi cited the Bhopal disaster, which occurred at a pesticide plant owned by a subsidiary of the American-owned Union Carbide Corp.

In another move to safeguard workers' health, delegates discussed new draft standards to protect employees exposed to risk through contact with asbestos, which can cause crippling and sometimes fatal lung disease.

The conference was notably free of political polemics, although Soviet bloc countries repeated assertions that the ILO's structure and procedures were out of date and biased against communist and developing countries.

A draft resolution submitted by Moscow and its allies, calling for an overhaul of the ILO's watchdog system for checking alleged labor abuses and other breaches of conventions, failed to win sufficient backing to be considered for the second successive year.

### Swiss Prostitute Wins Appeal For Disability

The Associated Press

**LAUSANNE, Switzerland** — The Swiss Supreme Court has ruled that a prostitute temporarily disabled by an automobile accident can claim damages for loss of earnings.

The prostitute, whose name was not given, had been unable to work for two years following the accident. Before that, she said, she earned 12,000 Swiss francs (\$4,705) a month.

The driver's insurance company, arguing that the prostitute's work was immoral, had refused to pay compensation. Lower courts had ruled in favor of the company.

The Supreme Court, in a ruling published Wednesday, said that while the woman's work was immoral it was not illegal. She must be compensated for any proved loss of earnings, the court said.

The court said.

**SKY CHANNEL**  
BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE  
"Europe's Best View"

PROGRAM, FRIDAY 28th JUNE UK TIMES

13.35 MOVIE ON	18.00 THE LUCY SHOW
14.30 WAYNE & SHUSTER	18.30 MORRIS & MINOY
15.00 SKY TRAX 1	19.20 STARBOY & HUTCH
15.45 SKY TRAX 2	20.15 THE NEW CANDID CAMERA
16.30 SKY TRAX 3	20.40 DETECTIVE SCHOOL
17.30 MR ED	21.00 NIGHT OF THE BIG HEAT
	22.40 SKY TRAX

SKY CHANNEL TV ADVERTISING SELLS PRODUCTS FAST - FOR MORE INFORMATION, RATES, MARKETING & AUDIENCE DATA CONTACT SKY CHANNEL SALES, SWAN HOUSE, 17-19 STRATFORD PLACE, LONDON W1P 5AF TEL: LONDON (01) 493 1166 TELEFAX 288395

This is the start of something very big.



You've got a big future ahead of you with Hewlett-Packard's new HP 150 II personal computer. Because the HP 150 II makes it easy to be more productive in your office. In many ways.

- It's your own powerful yet simple-to-use personal computer. With built-in Personal Applications Manager so you don't need to remember system commands. Ergonomic design for the office, with a new, easy-viewing 12-inch screen. And a wide choice of user interfaces, such as optional touchscreen and mouse. Plus hundreds of the most popular business software packages.
- It's your link to Hewlett-Packard's peripherals. The standard-setters for the industry. Such as the advanced ThinkJet and LaserJet printers and professional-quality plotters.
- The HP 150 II is your own highly flexible terminal, too. At the

touch of a key, it links you to the power of minicomputers and mainframes. So you have access to your department's data bases and financial reports.

- Your HP 150 II can be your link to Hewlett-Packard's Personal Productivity Center, the advanced office automation system. So you can communicate instantly with other users. Exchange information. And tap a wide range of computing resources.

The HP 150 II. With it comes the forward thinking you expect from Hewlett-Packard.

See it at your nearest Hewlett-Packard dealer today. Or write to: Michael Zandwyken, Hewlett-Packard BV, Dept. R0301, P.O. Box 529, NL-1180 AM Amstelveen. And then there'll be no stopping you.

The Hewlett-Packard 150 II Personal Computer.

**hp HEWLETT PACKARD**







FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1985

## Updating the Salzburg Marionettes With a New Art

by Alan Levy

**S**ALZBURG — For the first act of Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffmann," when Hoffmann conjures up his recollection of the doll Olympia, she materializes like a genie in a wisp of smoke. In the second act, the Venetian dancers swirl through the columns of Giulietta's palace. In the third act, the sinister Dr. Miracle exits by opening and closing a door, but re-enters by walking through the door — and, a little later, when Miracle is sitting in a chair listening to Antonia sing her life away, there is a miraculous switch of identities.

But perhaps the greatest miracle is that most of the performers are 18 inches to three feet (46 to 92 centimeters) tall and made of wood, while some are just laser-beam projections. For the Salzburg Marionette Theater's first production of "Hoffmann," Günther Schneider-Siemssen, resident stage designer for the Vienna State Opera and the Salzburg Festival, has created four holograms for the miniature stage.

Holography is not just a new science, but a new art. Dennis Gabor, a Hungarian-born Briton, won the 1971 Nobel Prize in physics for his discovery of the theory of holography in 1948. At that time, Gabor used mercury-vapor lamps, since the first laser wasn't built until 1960. Today's holography utilizes intersecting laser beams to create a layered "picture" on a photographic plate. After the plate has been developed and shot through once again by lasers, it will present the three-dimensional image that Schneider-Siemssen has sought for nearly a decade, with the help of the Messerschmitt works in Bavaria, the Holographic Museum in Palheim near Cologne, the Light Fantastic team in England, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"The Tales of Hoffmann," which opened without the use of holograms on May 24, will premiere with them on July 28 for the Salzburg Festival.

No matter how well the holographic "Hoffmann" fares, Offenbach will still play second fiddle to Mozart in the latter's native city. Four Mozart operas are among the eight in the Salzburg Marionettes' 1985 repertoire. "Mozart," says Gerd Aicher, the theater's third-generation director, "is the height of beauty. He has drama, tension, and music — and the marionettes feel it."

Using master tapes of the best recordings as their voices, these tiny performers are adored by many opera lovers who have tired of the vagaries of opera with live singers. Which is why, from Easter to October and then again at Christmas time and during Mozart's birthday week (Jan. 27-Feb. 1, 1986), up to 340 patrons at a time pay 200 to 350 schillings (about \$9.30 to \$16.25) to sit in red plush splendor beneath a stucco ceiling studded with gilded cherubs and be transported to a world of magic, music and il-



Schneider-Siemssen's Act 3 holographic design for "The Tales of Hoffmann."

sion as Don Giovanni departs to hell or Tamino and Pamina pass through the caves of fire and water armed only with faith and a flute.

As with holography, these are spectacular effects, yet often there is more awe, and applause, for the small gestures: Leporello unfolding, accordion fashion, Don Giovanni's list of conquests, or the mini-barber of Seville giving Bartolo a shave. Each marionette comes in two sizes: one for foreground scenes, one for background appearances. As the critic Harold C. Schonberg once observed in *The New York Times*: "It's the damndest thing. You forget that marionettes are on stage. Papageno sweeping lustfully after Papagena and colliding with one of the priests is a touch of legitimate humor that the opera house cannot give us. Marionette tenors are more handsome than real-life tenors; the girls are prettier than most operatic sopranos. 'The Magic Flute' really performs magic."

**T**HE company that makes this magic started at the local spa in 1913, when Anton Aicher, a sculptor and teacher who put on private puppet shows for his academic friends, went public with a performance of Mozart's pastoral opera, "Bastien and Bastienne," written when the prodigy was 11. Subscribing to the dream of German poet Heinrich von Kleist (1777-1811), who wrote, "Grace appears at its purest in



Papageno and Papagena in "The Magic Flute."

that human figure which has either an unlimited awareness or none at all, that is, in a jointed doll or in a god," Aicher turned to puppets as the match for Mozart's purity and perception.

That first night, Aicher's son Hermann, then 11, manipulated the magician Colas. With piano accompaniment and live singers, "Bastien" so thrilled the crowd that it was repeated twice weekly well into the summer. That autumn, the Aichers rented a baroque hall downtown and refurbished it into a proper puppet theater. It was home for the Salzburg Marionettes for 49 years, until its walls were pronounced unsafe.

The late pianist Wilhelm Backhaus eventually persuaded Salzburg's conservatory, the Mozarteum, to give the marionettes a former gambling casino that had come into its custody. The municipal, provincial, and federal governments contributed toward renovating the hall while the Aicher puppeteers themselves built the stage and all its supporting technology.

Hermann Aicher gradually took over from his father, revitalizing the marionettes — who had suffered a decline into Punch-and-Judy bouts after World War I — by thrusting them back into the world of opera. He initiated tours in Austria and Europe, then a total of 16 American tours. They made the marionettes world-famous, but none of this was really lucrative while a typical perfor-

mance required two-dozen live musicians, singers, and speakers under the stage.

After a few disastrous attempts to use gramophones instead of singers, Aicher bided his time until tape recordings came along shortly after World War II. For the 1951-52 U.S. winter tour, he engaged a tape technician, but was not satisfied with the tone quality until the following summer, when a radio recording of the Salzburg Festival's "Magic Flute" convinced him his company could dispense with live musical talent.

Every puppeteer (there are 14) is assigned specific roles, often two or three in one opera, as well as a second job: administrator, carver, stagehand, etc. For their ballet production, "Nutcracker," each human worked intensively with the choreographer on mastering just one role. "Ballet is another art," admits Gerd Aicher, who succeeded her father, Hermann, when he died in 1977.

**M**ALE puppeteers play only male roles, while some of the women can do both males and females. Is this sexism? Gerd Aicher thinks not. "Men bring too much power to the female roles. Male marionettes do require more energy, but a woman who has that strength tends to have more curiosity and can, psychologically, think within a male character. After all, women have influenced the thinking of men for centuries." To prove her point, that night she was Don Giovanni and the next she was Count Almaviva and also manipulated Figaro when he wasn't on stage with the Count.

Schneider-Siemssen was not a name to be reckoned with in 1951 — just a young stage designer from Germany doing his first set for the Salzburg Landestheater. When the marionettes' designer for "The Magic Flute" left unexpectedly, he stepped in to do the sets a fortnight before the premiere. There was such rapport between man and marionettes that he has been their exclusive designer ever since — for 28 productions in 34 years. He rebuilt the stage to put the puppeteers, who used to stand behind the scenery, up on an overhead bridge, thus affording the settings more depth. He put in a revolving stage — and now holography.

And he sees his holographic "Hoffmann" as a stepping stone to "actors" one day peopling seemingly solid rooms and settings that are entirely composed of light on stage. The progression of this concept from the marionette theater to the full-sized stage is not a physical problem, just a financial one. Can you imagine what we could do with the phantom ship in "The Flying Dutchman" or in "Macbeth," Banquo's ghost?

Salzburger Marionettentheater, Schwarzsasse 24, A-5024 Salzburg, tel. (0662) 72406.

Alan Levy is a Vienna-based author and journalist.

## Sending Out Top-Caliber Musicians Into a World of Underemployment

by Bernard Holland

**N**EW YORK — Every generation has its handful of great performers. They appear in equal numbers regardless of intellectual climate, economic health or the systems of education which reared them.

But at the level just below greatness, there has been big growth since World War II. Music schools have been turning out more and better top-caliber musicians — ones who can play louder, faster and more accurately, who read music with impressive fluency and move easily from style to style.

The wrenching question for music educators — which will have to be dealt with decisively in the next generation — is what promising students are going to do once they finish school. Concert and opera life has expanded — especially in the chamber music field — but the increased opportunities are nowhere near to matching the flood of job seekers.

Only a few conservatory graduates will have solo careers; Colburn Artists, the New York firm, says it receives three to five requests for management every week, but took on only four new artists last year. The market for orchestra positions is more competitive than ever; the Chicago Symphony, which has had 11 openings the last year — an unusually high number — reports that there were 240 candidates for one second violin position and 159 for a viola chair.

Says Joseph Polisi, the president of the Juilliard School, "A disproportionate number of graduates with expectations of a professional career in music are going out into a field which is already fully employed."

The other problem before the music world — more difficult to grasp yet crucially in need of solution — is what the struggle for professional success is doing to the art of music itself. Whatever makes young players function better seems also to be threatening the spirit of their playing.

Competing for jobs in the music business has raised performance levels significantly, but the not-quite-great will continue to find that talent and dexterity are not enough — with ambition, stamina and public relations playing just as valuable a role.

There is a fierce rivalry for management, patronage and publicity and it has in the eyes of many had an effect on the music-making itself. The thick skin that brings aspiring virtuosos to prominence is often at odds with the sensitivity of their subject matter.

Among music schools, money pressures from every side are forcing a crisis of conscience. Schools need students to survive, but some institutions are being accused of luring students with hopes for careers and jobs that do not exist.

Polisi thinks that many of the schools lacking in top faculty, top students and proximity to performing centers are going to have to stop raising false expectations about their ability to produce successful musicians in today's market. "There is an argument that schools should teach and not worry about jobs. An English major may have many op-

tions in the future, but music training is so specific. We have to take a look at this problem."

John de Lancie, director of the Curtis Institute, says that one must accept the fact that in every profession, more people are going to be trained to reach the top than the top can accommodate. "No matter what the economic climate, good people are going to get jobs. Training is going to have to be balanced between solo, chamber music and orchestral. Violinists should come to Curtis with hopes of being another Heifetz, but they should have the other training too."

Robert Freeman, director of the Eastman School of Music, thinks that music schools are going to have to stop producing specialists — people whose skills are honed to a particular instrument performing in particu-

**Competing has raised performance levels, but the not-quite-great will still find that talent and dexterity are not enough — with ambition, stamina and public relations playing just as valuable a role.**

lar situation — and start creating more broadly trained musicians.

"In baseball, you teach kids skills at an early age, but you also teach them about the game itself — the rules and the strategies. Children learn to play the piano or the bassoon, but they don't know anything about music. It's interesting that they grow up and go to baseball games, but they aren't interested in concerts."

Teaching, says Freeman, should form the core of the multiple skills a musician of the future will ideally have. It is the teaching that creates the audiences that in turn create the opportunities for players to make a living. "For all of Leonard Bernstein's skills — as a conductor, composer, pianist — he is at his best as a teacher," says Freeman.

Job opportunities should continue to grow but probably will not keep up with the musician explosion. In the case of wind and brass players, with usually only two to three jobs per section, the war is fierce. The Pittsburgh Symphony advertised for a tuba player not long ago and attracted 108 applicants from all over the world.

**A**LTHOUGH educational standards for the elite and especially talented have become higher, many teachers see a general diminishing in musical basics among average students.

Economic pressures again are being largely blamed. "I've talked to many colleagues of mine across the country," says Charles

Kaufman, president of the Mannes College of Music in New York, "and I find a general agreement that the level of preparation has slipped. We are getting young people less ready to deal with the rudiments of music — key signatures, the ability to sight sing and take musical dictation. The level of performance ability doesn't seem to be down, but people are having more trouble with problems of the ear."

"When cuts are made in school programs across the country," he continues, "music is usually the first to go. Early training in the schools is being disemboweled."

**T**HE field of string playing, long a wasteland in this country, is, on the other hand, in ascendancy. Shirley Givens, who teaches young violinists in the preparatory division of Juilliard, is impressed by the enormous number of new talents among the very young. Despite the proficiency, however, Givens is deeply troubled by a pervasive lack of imagination in the music-making.

"There is intensity, but it's the wrong kind," she says. "Music is very competitive now, and everyone feels the way to get that edge is to be able to play faster and louder. I go to concerts by young players and come away thinking, 'Doesn't anyone love to play the violin any more?' They just seem to beat it to death."

Joseph Rezits of Indiana University thinks the Chinese have found the answer. In China, the opportunities are built into the system. Young music students are screened to choose those suited for the professional track. After a four-year training period, they are assured of a position as a professional. Then the most talented are sent on to the conservatory. A pianist settles in a community, where he also teaches, plays for ballet groups, gymnastic classes.

In a world of underemployment, there is also the irony of performers threatened by too much success. Orchestra musicians, once hired for part of a year only, will continue to win year-round employment; and through their union, they are establishing a firm ground from which to resist the potential tyranny of conductors and managers.

Clearly, more people are going to make a living at music only if more people want what they have to offer. "It is the business of young musicians to create new audiences," says Polisi. Ideally, the Chinese model would be followed — sending a chosen few to the educational elite and preparing the others for more practical careers. In a regulated society, this kind of wheat-from-chaff process is easier than in a free market — where competing for tuition dollars is a matter of survival.

So long as students, abetted by star teachers, aim their talent and training at careers and a life in New York, the top level of the musical world will be choked to bursting while the lower-lying, less glamorous but crucially important areas will be underdeveloped. Schools are going to have to sort out what they can and cannot do and start preparing students for realistic — though not necessarily unsatisfying — lives in music.

© 1985 The New York Times

## A Midwife to Others' Talents

The following is excerpted from an article in *The New York Times Magazine*.

by Michiko Kakutani

**N**EW YORK — Pacing back and forth in his cluttered office, Joseph Papp lights up a Havana cigar and starts reciting some of the Duke's lines in "Measure for Measure." Papp is directing a new production of the play — which this weekend (June 29-30) kicks off the New York Shakespeare Festival's 30th summer season — and his set and costume meeting has soon turned into a one-man exercise in acting.

Playing various characters, Papp roams about the room, punching the air for emphasis, pulling his jacket lapels up for effect. His intermittently interrupted monologue also bounds from subject to subject, as he expounds upon his concept of the play, sandwiching his opinions between puns, lengthy asides on the quality of sunlight in Brooklyn, sexual imagery in "Henry IV," and maybe a few bars from "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum" or "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?"

At 64, Papp has the quick, fast movements of someone trained as a dancer or basketball player, and one might easily mistake him for an actor — so swiftly does he slip in and out of impersonations, moods and poses. Listening to Papp talk is like listening to a Renaissance scholar on Benzedrine.

"Measure" is the 41st production that Papp has staged himself, but he is not recognized, mainly, as a director. It is as a producer, a midwife to others' talents, that Papp has made his reputation, and his influence on the theater consequently remains a highly personal affair.

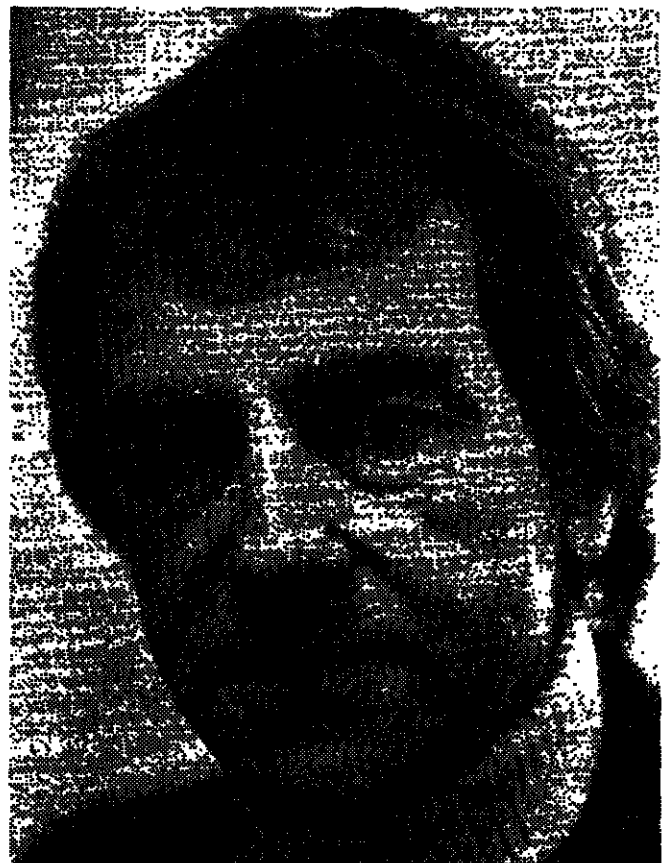
If the last three decades have diminished neither Papp's energy nor his passion for the theater, they have witnessed remarkable changes: The festival has evolved from a provisional acting workshop, housed in the basement of a Lower East Side church, into America's largest theatrical arts institution; and as its founder, architect and presiding spirit, Papp is one of the most influential men in U.S. theater today. While he has been accused of being too avant-garde, on the one hand, too commercial, on the other, the festival has developed an eclectic agenda over the years — an agenda that has included such disparate works as "A Chorus Line," "Sticks and Bones," "Hair," "That Championship Season," "Short Eyes," "Marie and Bruce," "Dead End Kids," "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Plenty." Under Papp's leadership, the festival has revived classics and brought Shakespeare to the public; helped bring radical new works into the mainstream; given black, Hispanic and Asian-American authors a valuable showcase; and provided a model for not-for-profit theaters around the country.

The theater is where Papp lives. He and his fourth wife, Gail Merrifield — who is director of play development at the festival — have an apartment in the East Village three blocks from the Public Theater, the home base of the festival, but, with its pressed-wood bookshelves and a dining-room table that doubles as a desk, the place has a modest, improvised feel. His office at the Public, on the other hand, possesses all the amenities of home: a fancy stereo system, complete with a compact-disc player, framed pictures of family and colleagues, souvenirs from trips abroad, as well as a wall covered floor to ceiling with awards (including 23 Tonys, 91 Obies, and three Pulitzer Prizes).

"I was talking to these students at City College the other day," Papp recalls, "and they asked, why did I start all this, and I said I just wanted a home."

**T**HE theater, by its very nature, tends to encourage paternal relationships — between actor and director, writer and producer — and as head of the Shakespeare Festival, Papp is in a position to be looked upon as a father figure. When a junior in the theater got his girlfriend pregnant and needed \$150 for an abortion, Papp was the one he turned to for help; and when Miguel Pinero, the author of "Short Eyes," was arrested, Papp was the one who went down to the police station and bailed him out. "There was a time," recalls one writer, "when anyone was in trouble, Joe would be the first person they'd call."

When Papp decides he likes a particular writer, he not only agrees to do his first play, but promises to do his subsequent work as well — he makes it clear that he's embracing the writer as an individual, not merely buying his work. As a result, a relationship frequently develops that is much more intense than any ordinary business or artistic alliance. "It was a kind of spiritual thing," says Albert Matthews, recalling his experience working with Papp on "Coming



Joseph Papp.

of Age in SoHo." "I'd gone into it feeling my career was over — but I would only have to wait to him for five minutes to feel an incredible input of energy. He was there 24 hours a day — he became a colleague, rather than a boss or producer."

In a business of intermittent employment, short runs and uncertain futures, the sense of an ongoing relationship that Papp offers can be extremely alluring — especially to writers and actors who are just starting out. "It's like a combination of high school, summer camp and family," says the composer and playwright Elizabeth Swados, the author of "Runaways." "That's why so many people fall head over heels in love with the place. The problem is that, at some point, you also have to grow up and find your own family. My personal experience was feeling confused: I wondered what was mine, before I became so involved in his incredible charisma. I think almost everybody at one time or another has said I have to get out of here, but nearly 85 percent of the people come back. Joe can be very possessive, and his possessiveness has caused innumerable crackups in relationships."

Papp, himself, speaks of understanding the problems King Lear has with authority and filial affection — "He just wants Cordelia to say the right thing," he says, "and the little bitch gives him all this intellectual bull." But if he expects undivided "caring, loyalty and friendship" from the artists he takes under his wing, Papp says he also has problems sustaining intimacy with them.

The playwright David Rabe, who says he benefited from Papp's "real, creative insights" on his first play, "The Basic Training of Pavlo Hummel," observes that with each successive play of his, Papp seemed to have "less and less time." "The Public had begun its huge rise to prominence," Rabe recalls, "and decisions got made quicker and quicker. Ultimately, Joe was overextended — he was doing Broadway, Lincoln Center, Shakespeare in the Park and plays at the Public. It was too much, and if you're one of the many events and you get shortchanged, it will develop. In the beginning, Joe offers a kind of haven; and then when you feel you're not getting it, you feel betrayed."

"I think I lost something with David," says Papp today. "I'll always love him, but I could never give him all he wanted. I was building a theater, and you cannot build a theater and have strong

Continued on page 9



## TRAVEL

## The Lure of Paris's Century-Old Flea Market, and Others Like It

by Richard Bernstein

PARIS — It was horn-handled knives that introduced me to the great French world of used objects. I wanted a set of 12, old ones, preferably with heavy-gauge stainless steel blades engraved with the name of some long-gone restaurant, to go with my silver-plated forks and spoons, which were bought at auction in Paris. You don't find ancient horn-handled knives in department stores, of course, so the search for them took me to the world of itinerant fairs and flea markets that are a kind of national passion among the French.

I went to suburban villages like Soisy-sous-Montmarcy north of Paris, I visited the rows of antique shops in Barbizon to the south. I stopped at the signs for *antiquités* and *bric-à-brac* (a term covering anything that is used and not of insurable value) along the highways radiating outward from Paris. And eventually, what has happened to countless others happened to me. I was drawn ineluctably, like a pilgrim to Lourdes, to that great domain, that Roman Empire of old objects and used goods, the mammoth flea market at Saint-Ouen, on the northern edge of Paris, which is celebrating its 100th year of existence this summer.

For the record, let it be said that my horn-handled knives — and a very nice set they are — came to light at the Sunday market at Samois-sur-Seine, a picturesque village 55 kilometers (about 40 miles) south of Paris. They were lying on a folding table, 12 of them for \$60, with the words *aux deux laines* engraved on the blades. I spotted them amid a jumble of silver spoons, cordial glasses, wine decanters, brass candlesticks, gold-threaded perfume vials and old postcards showing sepia scenes of the Seine-et-Marne department. There was an old German bellows-type camera, an ancient razor and shaving bowl, a few empty filigree picture frames, some antique copper coins and World War I medals, an old dentist's mirror and other instruments from the stone age of tooth repair. Nearby were other objects of the most attractive to my eye being various 19th-century provincial oak and cherrywood tables and chests priced to sell.

You get the idea. There was more to look at than old table knives. The flea markets are mesmerizing places in the fashion of old magazines and time capsules. They are also, not incidentally, a different and fascinating variety of tourism, a way of poking around an aspect of everyday life, at alternating museums and galleries with some elbowing of local crowds. Samois-sur-Seine and villages like it whet the appetite, which can then be satisfied just a Metro ride from the center of Paris, at the Marché aux Puces at Saint-Ouen. There are nearly 3,000 separate

stands in seven distinct markets, each with its own character. Together, they make up what the French maintain is the largest flea market in the world.

Even after several months of looking and hoping, neither I nor any of my co-conspirators in the flea market game has uncovered a neglected Delacroix in some dusty corner of a Saint-Ouen stall, even though part of the market's celebrity derives from unconfirmed stories of just such fortune-making discoveries. Indeed, while you can find nice pictures there, many of them, in my perhaps jaundiced view, belong to the same category as those bought in the Paris flea market by Renoir and Manet, who scraped off the paint so they could use the canvas underneath.

The fact is that, despite the grandeur of the flea market, it has become big business. Two years ago a nationalized bank bought two of the major markets at Saint-Ouen and leases out the stands to individual dealers at about \$300 a month — not a small sum for a place that is only open Saturday, Sunday and Monday. In short, the merchants at Saint-Ouen are specialists. They know what they have. Still, prices at Saint-Ouen are said to be 15 to 20 percent lower than in the shops in town.

It must also be said that Saint-Ouen is not a beautiful duty-free place. It is a grimy

semi-industrial suburb of tarnished brick warehouses and grimy functional high rises not at all reminiscent of the glittering center of Paris. There are vast territories of junk, particularly in the area known as the Marché Malik, great piles of blue jeans, tin models of the Eiffel Tower encased in rhinestone frames, rack after rack of imitation leather jackets, tables laden with porcelain buddhas from Hong Kong, great piles of old records and paperback books and other objects for the sake of which one does not travel to Paris.

Still, there is considerable authenticity to the flea market's generally flea-bitten appearance. Certainly it rose from the most modest of circumstances, when in 1885 the rag pickers and junkmen of Paris were expelled beyond the city gates to the great grassy plain of Saint-Ouen near the Porte de Clignancourt. There they sold old clothes and household goods. Some unknown linguistic genius eventually coined the words *marché aux puces*, or flea market, as a metaphor for the whole thing.

The exiled junkmen also did a weekend business selling to the numerous Parisians who passed through the Saint-Ouen plain on their way to play in the fields and woods north of the city. In those days, and until the mid-1930s, duties were levied on goods such as oil and soap when merchants brought them inside the city limits. Buying these items at Saint-Ouen was the early equivalent of the airport duty-free shop.

AFTER a century the flea market has, in many respects, gone considerably upscale. Certainly it has grown and become diverse. It covers some 75 acres just on the other side of the Boulevard Périphérique, the highway that encircles Paris. Get off the Metro at the Porte de Clignancourt station and you will see it. The cheaper stuff, the stand after stand of used clothes and household goods, is in the Marché Malik, the area closest to the road. There, the crowds are the thickest. Young bucks in sleeveless T-shirts and young women with pistachio-colored hair lounge in the outdoor cafes that intersperse the sellers' stands. Three-card monte dealers are active at their cardboard box trade on the sidewalks. Music blares from unseen loudspeakers. This is the place to come for framed pictures of Elvis Presley or Arc de Triomphe T-shirts.

A bit beyond, down Rue Marceau, are stands of African tribal art, old masks and woodcarvings. Beyond, Rue des Rosiers leads to the other, more specialized and, for the person seeking real antiques, the most interesting markets. The Marché Biran — 220 high-quality stands of many exquisite objects stretching in two parallel alleys — is generally considered the most expensive of



Browsing in the market at Saint-Ouen.

the individual markets, a place for gilded regency furniture and fine jewelry, excellent antique wood furniture, old silver, bronze-framed mirrors, Limoges porcelain and other treasures. The original 70 merchants of the Marché Biran started the enterprise in 1925 as a kind of partnership, and it still goes strong.

Also along Rue des Rosiers one finds newer, more varied markets, the labyrinthine Marché Vernaison, with its 300 stalls, the Marché Paul-Bert, the Marché Cambo and, just off that street, the Marché Jules-Valles. There is also the Marché Serpette, founded only in 1977 by one Alain Serpette, who bought a sprawling garage in Saint-Ouen and carved it up into rented flea market stalls before retreating to Australia. Here is a vast and complex world of old things, of latticework bird cages and rosewood Chinese stools, of old leather and marble stamens and millions of other objects from around the world fashioned by the hand of man in decades and even centuries past.

Again, it is big business. The French newspapers, writing about the 100th anniversary of the flea market, say that 150,000 people jostle each other there every Saturday and Sunday. Some 10,000 people earn their living in Saint-Ouen's stalls. The total yearly busi-

ness at the market, most of whose stalls are open from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., is said to be about \$120 million, about half of it coming from foreigners.

Incidentally, English-speaking visitors will get along all right in Saint-Ouen. Plenty of the merchants speak English, and there is even a sprinkling of English dealers who have set up shop in Paris.

As if all this were not already a sufficiently broad river to drain all of the rivulets of used products put on the market around Paris, there are several other flea markets on other edges of the city. They were formed there in years past when such colorfully named places as the Old Linen Market and the Iron Market were pushed out of the city center. There is one at the Porte de Vanves on the southern edge of the city, the Marché d'Aligre in the southern suburb of Kremlin-Bicêtre.

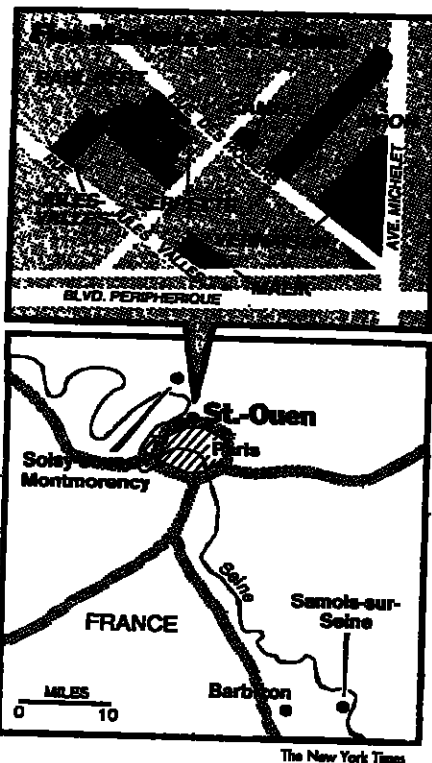
Many Parisians swear by the flea market in Montreuil, at the eastern edge of the city. It is more casual, more disorganized, cheaper, but also more laden with junk than the flea market at Saint-Ouen. It stretches the length of several football fields just outside the Périphérique in another of those regions

of semi-industrial sprawl that gird Paris, stand after stand of clothing, hardware, household supplies, even a few scattered genuine antiques.

It's a crowded place at most times, with many of the shoppers looking more for everyday bargains than family heirlooms. But Parisians do go there to catch some of the better items before they reach the granddaddy of the flea markets at Saint-Ouen. In fact, the best action at Montreuil is only for the very hardy, but finding that action will provide one of those Parisian experiences that take you far from the centers of tourism.

Saturday at 4 A.M. is when the antique merchants and brocanteurs of Paris shop for their used goods at Montreuil, buying from the backs of trucks by the glimmer of flashlight. You can go there if you get up early or if you go to bed very late. Perhaps after an evening at a late-night spot you will be overcome by an impulse not to sleep but to roam about in search of something different: a silver chocolate pot, a Persian rug or perhaps some more modest object that will amuse you, too, into the used goods game forever, such as a nice set of old engraved horn-handled knives.

© 1985 The New York Times



The New York Times

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Arkadenhof (tel. 57. 52. 52).  
CONCERTS — Vienna Symphony: July 2: György Ligeti conductor (Beethoven).  
July 4: Hironori Iwaki conductor, Walter Klein, piano (Mozart, Berlioz).  
Brünnern Philharmonic: July 23: Petr Vronsky conductor (Janáček, Dvorák).

July 25: Claus Peter Flor conductor (Händel, Haydn).  
RECEIPTS — July 2: Pamela Resch piano (Bach, Chopin).  
July 9: "The Academy Trio" (Beethoven).  
July 15: Johanna Pickler cello, Martha Pickler-piano (Bach, Debussy).  
July 18: Margarita Anselmi piano (Schumann, Brahms).  
Jazz Festival (tel. 72.42.24): July 5: Miles Davis Septet, Modern Jazz Quartet, Shankar-Garbarek group. The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle.

July 6: Woody Herman All Stars, Tommy Flanagan trio, Lou Donaldson Quartet, Steve Lacy.  
July 7: Fats Domino, Stéphane Grappelli trio, Paris Réunion, Lounge Lizards, Big Band Machine.  
Kunsterhaus (tel. 57.96.96).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930 Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle."

## JULY CALENDAR

July 6: Woody Herman All Stars, Tommy Flanagan trio, Lou Donaldson Quartet, Steve Lacy.  
July 7: Fats Domino, Stéphane Grappelli trio, Paris Réunion, Lounge Lizards, Big Band Machine.  
Kunsterhaus (tel. 57.96.96).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930 Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle."

July 7: Joe Williams and The Count Basic Orchestra, Jon Faddis Quintet, Tacuma Band.  
July 8-9: Dirty Dozen Brass Band, Steps Ahead, Ted Curson.  
July 10: Moushass, Jimmy Owens Quintet, Salsamania.  
July 11: Stevie Ray Vaughan.  
July 12: Detroit All Stars, Mel Lewis All Stars.

ARLES, International Photography Festival (tel. 96.76.06).  
EXHIBITIONS — July 5-Sept. 30: "F. Fontana, S. Bowman, L. Harve."  
July 5-Sept. 15: "Disciples of Ansel Adams."  
July 5-Aug. 30: "David Hockney," retrospective.  
July 5-July 31: "Powers of Photography."  
AVIGNON, Festival (tel. 86.24.43).  
DANCE — July 16-19: Merce Cunningham Dance Company "Roratorio."  
July 18-22: "Les Ballets Armitage" (Armitage).  
July 26-29: Odile Duboc Company "Une Heure d'Antenne."  
July 27-27: Karine Saporta Company "Inconscience."  
LYON, Fournière Roman Theater (tel. 84.18.11).  
JAZZ — July 15: Keith Jarrett with Gary Peacock.  
July 16: Kid Creole and the Coconuts.  
July 17: Fats Domino.  
July 19: Ray Charles.

MONTPELLIER, To July 13: International Dance Festival (tel. 66.55.00).  
July 5 and 6: Ivory Coast National Ballet.  
July 10-13: Merce Cunningham Dance Company "Events."  
NICE, Jazz festival (71.93.22).  
July 10: Benny Waters, Fats Domino.  
July 11: Dizzy Gillespie, Woody Herman.  
July 12: Working Week, Pansama Francis.  
July 13: Jay Leonard, Jon Faddis.  
July 14: Shorty Rogers, B.B. King.  
July 15: Miles Davis.  
July 16: Johnny Otis Show, Jimmy Owens.

ORANGE, Festival (tel. 34.24.24).  
OPERA — July 13: "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi).  
July 27: "Boris Godunov" (Musorgsky).  
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 277.12.33).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Jean-Benoît Bertrand," "Palermo," "David Tremlett."  
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel. 72.61.27).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Robert and Sonia Delaunay."  
Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel. 260.32.14).  
EXHIBITION — To July 13: "Jean Arago."  
Musée du Grand Palais (tel. 261.54.10).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Renoir."  
Musée du Petit Palais (tel. 265.12.73).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Gustave Doré."  
JAZZ — Morning (tel. 523.51.41).  
JAZZ — July 22: Art Blakey and The Jazz Messengers.  
July 24, 25 and 28: Sun Ra Arkestra.  
Théâtre Artistico-Athénien (tel. 355.27.10) — July 4-13: Jazz Festival.  
July 4: Claude Barthélémy Quartet.  
July 5: Jacques Boumard, Daniel Cobbi piano.  
July 8: GRIM Trio.  
July 10: ZIP (Mike Zwerin Trio).

July 12: Navarro Puente-Irribia (Llanesco).  
POETRY READINGS — July 10: Breyten Breytenbach, Lawrence Pezzullo.  
Village Voice (63.56.47).  
POETRY READING — July 4: Edouard Roditi.

## GERMANY

BAVEWUTH, Wagner Festival (tel. 202.21).  
OPERA — July 25: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner).  
July 26: "Parsifal" (Wagner).  
July 27: "L'Or du Rhin" (Wagner).  
July 28: "Walkyrie" (Wagner).  
July 30: "Siegfried" (Wagner).  
FRANKFURT, Opera (tel. 2562-529).  
OPERA — July 3: "Aida" (Verdi).  
July 26: "Hoffmanns Erzählungen" (Offenbach).  
July 7: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss).  
MÜNICH, National Theater (tel. 2185.11).  
OPERA — July 6, 9, 13, 17: "Lulu" (Berg).  
July 7, 20, 24: "Arabella" (R. Strauss).  
July 11 and 14: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss).  
July 12 and 16: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).  
July 18 and 21: "La Traviata" (Verdi).  
July 23: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).  
July 25: "Macbeth" (Verdi).  
July 26 and 29: "Norma" (Bellini).  
July 28 and 30: "Giselle" (Hän-del).  
STUTTGART, National Theater (tel. 203.24.44).  
BALLETT — Stuttgart Ballet — July 7: "Onegin" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).  
July 10 and 11: "Schwanensee" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).  
July 16, 18, 21: "Don Giovanni" (Béart, Chopin).  
OPERA — July 2, 5: "Manon Lescaut" (Puccini).  
July 3, 6, 12, 14: "Falstaff" (Verdi).  
July 8, 10, 20: "Wilhelm Tell" (Schiller).

## NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.83.45).  
CONCERTS — July 2: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Michael Tanguy conductor, Pierre-Alain Volodant piano (Mozart, Liszt, Stravinsky).  
July 5: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor, (Beethoven).  
July 6: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Arpad Judo conductor, James Starke cello (Dvorák, Tchaikovsky).  
Maison Descartes (tel. 22.61.54).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 27: "Descartes and The Netherlands."

## THE HAGUE, North Sea Jazz Festival (tel. 54.28.58).

July 12: Sun Ra Arkestra, Ella Fitzgerald, Jon Faddis Quartet with Dizzy Gillespie, Keith Jarrett.  
July 13: Miles Davis Septet, B.B. King Blues Band, Oscar Peterson Trio.  
July 14: Ray Charles, Johnny Otis, Ray Barretto, Fats Domino, Joe Williams and the Count Basie Orchestra.

## ROTTERDAM, Boymans-van Beuningen Museum (tel. 36.14.00).

EXHIBITION — To July 29: "Masterpieces from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad."

## SPAIN

ESTORIL, Music Festival (tel. 268.39.00).  
RECEIPTS — July 20 and 22: Paul Tortelier cello (Bach).  
July 27 and 29: Alberto Lysy violin (Bach).  
GRANADA, International Festival of Music and Dance (tel. 22.52.15).  
BALLETT — July 6-8: Disputado Opera Ballet.  
RECEIPTS — July 1: Jessye Norman soprano (Brahms, Ravel).  
July 3: Luis Claret cello (Bach).  
July 5: José Luis Rodrigo guitar.  
SAN SEBASTIAN, Jazz Festival (tel. 42.31.80) — July 17-21: Joe Williams and The Count Basie Orchestra, Scott Hamilton, Sun Ra Arkestra, Johnny Winter, Kenny Drew, Woody Shaw, Slide Hampton.

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel. 360.35.00).  
EXHIBITION — To July 7: "On the Pampas."  
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.77.10).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 10: "Revivals and Explorations in European decorative arts."

## WEEKEND

## HOLIDAY &amp; TRAVEL

FOR THE GOOD TIMES  
Self-catering holidays give you the chance to enjoy Britain leisurely and independently. Go U.K. has a magnificent portfolio of 1,000 self-catering holiday homes in England, Scotland and Wales. We also offer our "Cineo" self-catering package holiday, which includes 7 nights accommodation and 7 days car hire from £110 per person. Go U.K., Bellingham, Newcastle, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, UK. Tel: 0899 66666 - Telex: 25341 UK G.

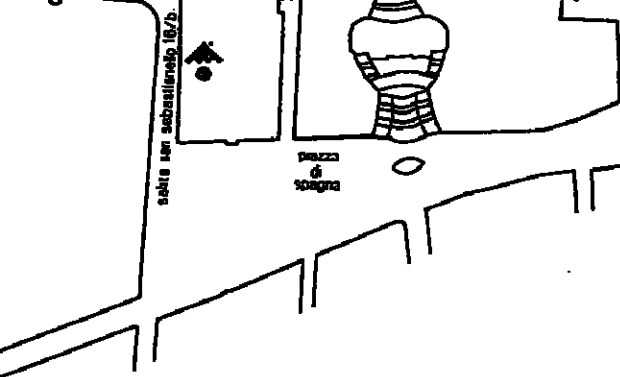
## SHOPPING

OUR MASTER ARTISANS  
HAVEN'T LOST THEIR TOUCH SINCE  
THE 18th CENTURY.

In a world which is losing its sense of real values, it's reassuring to know that there is a place in the heart of Paris which keeps up traditions handed down from an age when workmanship was an art in its own right. At the EDITIONS PARADIS you will find extremely rare pieces such as fine LE TALLEC gold-gilded pedestal tables, fabulous lamps with hand-painted silk lampshades, SEVRES and HEREND pieces and bisque, Saxe and CAPO DI MONTE porcelain collections, porcelain or Bohemian crystal chandeliers, a large choice of gifts such as boxes, cases, ashtrays, vases, bowls, silverware, and hundreds of other pieces "like they used to make."

ARTS DE LA DECORATION's unique pieces can be found at:  
**Editions Paradis**  
29, rue de Paradis - 75010 Paris - Tél. 523.05.34

When your initials are enough



BOTTEGA VENETA roma salita san sebastiano 16/b

## ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM, Town Hall (tel. 236.38.89).  
CONCERTS — City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra — July 3: Simon Rattle conductor (Haydn, Mahler).  
July 4: Andrew Litton conductor (Brahms, Grieg).  
July 5: Andrew Litton conductor (Verdi, Tchaikovsky).  
July 7: Barry Wordsworth conductor (Strauss, Offenbach).  
July 10: Simon Halsey conductor (Mendelssohn, Grieg).  
July 11: Sian Edwards conductor (Mendelssohn, Grieg).  
July 12: Maurice Handford conductor (Tchaikovsky).  
July 13: Christopher Seaman conductor (Elgar, Arnold).  
CHICHESTER, Theater Festival (tel. 78.13.12).  
July 3, 4, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20: "Anthony and Cleopatra" (Shakespeare).  
July 8-11, 13, 15, 18, 19, 24-27: "The Philanthropist" (Hampton).  
July 29-31: "The Scarlet Pimpernel" (Orcey).  
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95).  
CONCERTS — July 2: London Symphony Orchestra, Neville Martin conductor, John Bromberg piano (Verdi, Rachmaninoff).  
July 4: City of London Sinfonia, Michael Bremner conductor, Patricia Adkins Chiti mezzo-soprano (Britten, Shostakovich).  
July 8: London Symphony Orchestra, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky conductor, Oscar Shumsky violin. (Shostakovich, Brahms).  
July 13: Royal Philharmonic Or-

## OF SPECIAL INTEREST



Miles Davis.

## MONTREUX FESTIVAL

This Swiss lakeside city will hold its annual jazz and folk festival from July 4 to July 20. Among the many artists and groups scheduled are:  
July 5: Working Week and Nina Hagen.  
July 7: Kid Creole and the Coconuts.  
July 8: Dallas Jazz Orchestra and Randy Weston Big Band.  
July 9: Leonard Cohen.  
July 10: Keith Jarrett and Gary Peacock.  
July 11: Manu Dibango, Horacio Silver Quintet.  
July 14: Miles Davis.  
July 15: Johnny Otis, Stevie Ray Vaughan.  
July 17: Bob James, Lee Ritenour.  
July 18: Joao Gilberto, Tom Jobim.  
July 19: Modern Jazz Quartet, Woody Shaw, Kenny Drew.  
July 20: Dirty Dozen Brass Band, Shorty Rogers.  
For further information tel. 63.71.45.

July 5, 6, 10, 11, 22, 23: "Henry V" (Shakespeare).  
July 8, 9, 15, 16: "Richard III" (Shakespeare).  
July 17-20, 24, 25: "Hamlet" (Shakespeare).  
Opera (tel. 240.10.66).  
OPERA — July 2, 4, 5: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss).  
July 3, 8, 10, 13: "La donna del lago" (Rossini).  
July 6, 9, 12: "Macbeth" (Verdi).  
BALLETT — July 15, 16, 24: "La Fille mal gardée" (Ashton, Herold).  
July 18-23: "Swan Lake" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).  
July 25, 26, 29, 31: "Birthday Of-fering" (Ashton, Glazunov), "La Bayadère" (Petipa, Nureyev, Min-kul).  
July 27 and 30: "Vari Capriccio" (Ashton, Walton), "Enigma Variations" (Ashton, Elgar).  
Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13).  
EXHIBITION — To August 18: "Paintings by Francis Bacon: 1944 to Present."

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

## FRANCE

AD-EN-PROVENCE, Festival de L'Art Lyrique et de Musique (tel. 23.37.81).  
OPERA — July 19: "Ariane à Naxos" (Strauss).  
July 20: "Orfeo" (Monteverdi).  
July 21: "Le Paradis et la Pitié" (Schumann).  
July 22: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart).  
CONCERT — July 21: Instrumental Ensemble and Choir of the Royal Chapel, Philippe Herreweghe conductor (Mozart).  
Aix Dance Festival (tel. 262.38.38).  
July 2: Carolyn Carlson, "Blue Lady" (Carlson, Aubry).  
July 3: Bata Geste Company "Princes of Paris."  
July 5: Christiane Gérard-Arcor Company, "Le Silence des Sirènes."  
July 9-10: Nikolaïa Dance Theatre "Video Games," "Contact," "Tower," "Kaleidoscope."

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14: Bob Moses, Lee Ritenour Fusion Band.

July 13: Johnny Otis Show, Jangle Orchestra.  
July 14



## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Getting Behind the Wheel With Computer Printouts

by Roger Collis

AS every seasoned business traveler knows, one of the most daunting management tasks is picking up a rental car at a strange airport and finding your way downtown to the hotel or a neighboring city, especially at night.

First you have to find the car in the lot, figure out by trial and error how the lights work, and crack the code of the airport maze to get out. Faced with a forest of signs at the Frankfurt Autobahnkreuz, you have two seconds to scan the scribbled directions on the back of an envelope clamped to the wheel with your right hand. You flick the indicator to go right and turn on the windshield wipers and washer by mistake. With cars coming at you from all sides no decision is the only decision and you head inevitably in the direction of Cologne instead of Darmstadt. Turn back. But how? As they say: "You can't get there from here."

Or perhaps you've just landed at Heathrow and you know fairly well, and after a business meeting in London would like to take off to explore a few stately homes or antique shops or tour the Scottish Highlands. Of course, there are plenty of guides, but you really need something more personalized to make the most of your precious two or three days.

Well, Hertz and Avis have now come up with novel solutions: computerized driving directions. They won't help you find the airport for the lights or the cunningly concealed reverse gear on the new Renault or help you drive on the wrong side of the road. But they are the next best thing: an automatic pilot or a navigator by your side. The directions are in the form of computer printouts tailored to your own itinerary. Those from Hertz tell you, simply and concisely, how to get from one point to another. Avis provides more discursive motor tours designed with the leisure traveler in mind. Both come with the rental of the car.

A major problem that car rental firms face is how to differentiate their products from the competition in what has become largely a commodity market. After all, a new Ford is a new Ford wherever you go and everyone expects clean, reliable cars and good backup service as a matter of course—everything from maps, umbrellas, ice-scrapers, baby seats and roof racks to insurance options and 24-hour emergency service. Some smaller firms go to the discount route, but "this is a downward spiral" according to one Avis executive. So what can be done to build a perceived "added value" for the rental customer, especially the traveling executive?

The answer, it seems, is in high tech. Avis, for example, claims to have been the first in Europe with an "on-line" computerized reservations system. This enables the counter clerk to process rentals on "real time" anywhere in the world, instead of sending a telex. Another development has been self-service rental and return. Simply by inserting your charge card into a computer terminal before your flight leaves, you can check your reservation, choose the actual car you want and get a printout showing where it is in the parking lot. When you arrive at your destination, the rental agreement is waiting for you on the front seat. All you need to do is show your driving license on the way out. Returning the car is just as easy. You punch in the vehicle number, mileage and fuel gauge reading into the terminal and receive a detailed record of the transaction.

Hertz introduced its computerized driving directions at Los Angeles International Airport in May 1984 in time for the Olympics. The idea was to avoid the confusion of verbal directions by providing foreign visitors with a printout in one of five languages (English, French, German, Italian and Spanish) to enable them to find their hotels and sites for the games. The system was soon installed at 30 U.S. airports and arrived in Europe last fall.

You can get driving directions at 32 airports in 10 European countries (Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland) and Danish and Dutch have been added to the list of languages. Each terminal is able to handle up to 400 destinations, although only about 250 are programmed so as to leave capacity for future demand. They include hotels, restaurants, department stores, government buildings, convention, cultural and sports centers, and neighboring cities. At some airports, such as Frankfurt and Stuttgart, driving directions to major corporations are listed. And Hertz says it will program new routes on request. A group of U.S. executives arriving recently in London asked for an itinerary taking in the Grosvenor House Hotel, Stonehenge, Winchester Cathedral and the city of Bath.

Last April, Hertz in Britain introduced a self-service touch-screen program to replace the early installations on which employees have to key the destination code into the

## Car rental firms turn to high tech for new services

computer. All you do is choose the language and destination you want from a menu on the screen and the directions are printed out in a few seconds. They show mileage between each turn, estimated driving time, how to get out of the airport and, just as important, how to get back again.

The Hertz directions should certainly get you there, but they are not a definitive list of directions as they lack any reassuring colloquial reference to strategic landmarks along the route. ("You tell us how to get on the roundabouts but not how to get off," one visitor complained.) Apparently, it is hard to do this with a standard text for all languages.

In contrast, the Avis routes are luxuriant with needed detail. But then they are much more than simple driving directions. They are customized tour guides containing everything you need and more—from where to stay and where to eat to places of cultural, sports and historical interest. Typically, each itinerary runs from 25 to 50 closely printed pages and reads like a pleasantly garrulous local chatting at your elbow. They are updated every three months and indicate likely traffic conditions, road works, parking places and seasonal events at the time of your visit.

Called "Personally Yours," the Avis tours were launched last September, initially for American visitors renting a car in Britain. You can choose two subjects from 15 categories: Stately Homes, British Gardens, Ancient Britain, Christian Heritage, Welsh Castles, Golf in Britain, Craftsmen's Britain, British Architecture, Industrial Archaeology, Spas, Then and Now, and Maritime Britain. A potpourri, The Best of Britain, has proved the most popular, chosen by a third of the more than 5,000 American car renters who have asked for itineraries.

Itineraries can be programmed for tours of 3 to 14 days on the basis of 50 to 75 miles driving a day. If you reserve an Avis car 34 days before you leave on the trip, it will be mailed to you at home. Or you can collect it at a counter at Heathrow or Gatwick airports or at Marble Arch in central London.

This spring, Avis brought out "Personally Yours" itineraries for Ireland (13 categories, including Myths, Legends and Folklore; Fishing and Antiques), the island of Majorca and the Costa del Sol and Andalusia regions in southern Spain (eight categories, including Caves, Spanish Beaches and Water Sports), and the Rhine, Black Forest and Bavaria in southern Germany (nine categories, including Amusement Parks, Museums, and Music, Opera and Theater). So far, there is total of 45 itineraries covering about 6,000 miles of routes.

Unfortunately, "Personally Yours" is available only if you reserve an Avis car from certain countries. For example, the British can get it in Spain, Germany and Ireland but not in Britain. So if you hanker for a tour of Welsh castles, put on your American accent and call Avis at Heathrow, where they keep a "back-up stock" of itineraries, or ask Hertz to run a special program for you.

There's no better free value to be had anywhere.

## In Search of Italy's Cucina Genuina

by R. W. Apple Jr.

THE gratifying renaissance in Italian cooking continues apace, especially in the north and especially in the countryside. It has even acquired a kind of manifesto, drawn up by Franco Colombani, the self-effacing but fiercely committed proprietor of Il Sole, south of Milan.

In his barn, Colombani brews the best vinegar I have ever tasted, aging it for nine years in a succession of barrels made of different woods—juniper, myrtle, cherry, oak and chestnut. He has also started an association of like-minded restaurateurs, who have agreed to follow several precepts, the most important of which are "to limit the number of dishes on the menu" and "not to invent just for the sake of it, not to play games, and not to slavishly follow fashions."

They are at the forefront of what many Italians are now calling the *cucina genuina*. I reported last fall on a group of Italian restaurants where new trends were stirring, and during a couple of recent trips to the peninsula we scouted around for other, comparable places. Here is the result—a second list of establishments where you will find, if the gods are smiling, a respect for regional tradition, a passion for ultra-fresh ingredients, an interest in lighter sauces and smaller portions and a blessed disdain for clumsy plagiarism of the nouvelle cuisine in France.

The approximate price in dollars is given for dinner for two persons.

## Ca Peo

In this brightly lit, almost Spartan room, perched high above the resort towns of Portofino and Rapallo, Franco Solari is conducting an undeviatingly unheralded crusade for the foods and wines of Liguria. It has not been easy; the mixture of fine crystal and stainless-steel cutlery shows that he has been able to invest only a very little bit of money at any one time.

But there is nothing about the cooking to suggest poverty. Warned that Ca Peo serves only those who have reserved, even if that means that tables go begging, we called several days in advance, asking Solari to serve us whatever struck his fancy—a request that produced such a cascade of dishes that we could only nibble at the last three or four. His first offering was a typically Genoese *capponnago*, a kind of vegetable tart topped with skewers of shrimps, prawns, lobster and the like. There was also a feathery timbale of fava beans and potatoes with a subtle tuna sauce, a roulade of sweetbreads and, of course, the great regional specialty, *trenette al pesto*—noodles with a basil sauce. As always in Liguria, it came with a potato amid the noodles as a reminder, so Solari explained, of the peasant origins of the dish.

On the sideboard when we arrived was a basket crammed with the jewels of the early Italian fall, *porcini* mushrooms, some of them as big as a soup plate. We ate them in half a dozen ways: shaved over a terrine also made of porcini; stuffed into little pasta envelopes; deep-fried; in a clear soup, and so on. All this was served by the owner himself, a burly, hawk-nosed man of exalted mien, a dandy combined earthy flavors and delicate textures, which is not uncommon, and the utterly unknown wines that came with them were light, fruity and cheap. When we left, Solari pressed upon us a couple of bottles of extra-virgin olive oil (as the Italians inexpressibly call it) that his father had made.

Strada Panoramica, Levi, near Rapallo, tel. 31.90.90. Closed Mondays, Tuesdays at lunch and Nov. 5 to 30. Credit cards: Visa. About \$30, including wine.

## Il Trigabolo

A tendency to underestimate the time needed to get from here to there almost cost us the chance to eat at this restaurant. It was 2:05 P.M. when we pulled into the square where it is set, a square out of a de Chirico painting, in a nondescript town in the rich farm country between Bologna and Ravenna. Lunch had ended and we had no reservation, but I put on my best basset-hound face and Giacinto Rossetti, one of the two owners, took pity on us. Igles Corelli, the chef, was hastily summoned from a nearby cafe.

You would have thought that they had been expecting us for a month. Rossetti showed us to an immaculately laid table. Among the dishes we tasted were



a fish terrine—bits of sole, bass, scallop and river crayfish, flavored with basil and encased in a crust, which was slightly too heavy; the local pasta, *garganelli*, with a glistening and superb sauce of ham, cream, butter and garlic; a caramelized medallion of veal with a preposterous-sounding but excellent sauce of gorgonzola cheese and pistachios; and *lute brulee*, dense and rich, the best custard I've ever tasted, and a soft orange ice cream with orange sauce and candied peel, the best orange dessert I've had since my Aunt Anna's nonpareil cookies.

Asked for something local to drink, Rossetti produced a fine chardonnay and an even better cabernet, both made by a relative newcomer to the trade, Dr. Enrico Vallania. (If I understood correctly, he used to be the coroner in Bologna.) To finish, there was a grappa from the house collection of more than 200; but if I had left the choice to him, Rossetti would probably have given me a single-malt Scotch whisky, of which he is an improbably situated connoisseur.

Piazza Garibaldi, Bologna, near Bologna, tel. 83.41.21. Closed Monday evenings, Tuesdays. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. About \$45.

## Boeschetti

Tricesimo is tucked into Friuli, the extreme northeastern corner of Italy, not a region you're likely to visit unless you are traveling from Venice to Vienna or Salzburg. It is well worth a trip, with the seventeenth-century relics of Cividale del Friuli and the gentle hills nearby, carpeted with vines that produce superb white wines, both dry and sweet. You can sample them (the aromatic, pale gold local from Schioppetto is especially worthy) at Boeschetti, a crossroads mini-Ver-sailles of a restaurant, done up in the best bourgeois taste but completely free of bourgeois pomposity.

The cooking is marked by admirable fineness. Whether the dish is a reinterpretation of an old regional specialty, such as *fagiol e orzo* (white beans and rice-shaped pasta, drizzled with green olive oil), or a new creation, such as *petto di capponne* (breast of capon, sliced razor-thin and simply sauced), it is likely to be well thought out and carefully balanced. We particularly liked the little gnocci with smoked ricotta.

1.5 miles south of Sinigaglia, ask locally for directions; tel. 67.94.97. Closed Mondays, Tuesdays at lunch and Jan. 20 to Feb. 28. Credit cards: American Express, Diners, Visa. About \$40, with wine.

Giorgio Trentin, the proprietor, has installed in his staff the kind of devotion that leads to twice-polished cutlery; to good-humored patience with a German family with two restless children; to a "present" of a little dish of the shellfish called sea truffles "just a taste, in case you've never tried them," to a suggestion of a wine more moderately priced—"and better, sir, really," than the one you've ordered. And all of this while a huge and demanding wedding reception is taking place in a private room.

Piazza Mazzini 10, Tricesimo, near Trieste; tel. 85.12.30. Closed Mondays and Aug. 5 to 20. Credit cards: American Express, Diners and Visa. About \$50, with wine.

## Locanda dell'Amorosa

If you were to dream up an Italian country restaurant, it would look like this: an avenue of cypresses leading to a cluster of low buildings around a courtyard, their walls covered with flowering vines; inside, old tile floors, brick vaults, rough-hewn tables, yellow tablecloths, open fires, wrought-iron sconces. It has been there for a very long time; in the Museo Civico in Siena there hangs a fresco showing the place as it was in 1300.

I first came across it several years ago, when a group of us converged on the place for an Easter feast. We ate all the regional specialties, from *pappa al pomodoro* (a thick tomato and bread soup) through *biscione alla brace* (the very close-grained local Val di Chiana steak, grilled over an open fire). It was delicious, especially when washed down with copious quantities of the excellent, virile young Chianti produced on the property.

The approach has since become altogether more ambitious. The old standbys are still there, joined now by such things as lamb roasted with tarragon instead of the usual rosemary; fish from Lake Trasimeno, including grilled eel, smoked *coregone* (a beast without an English name, so far as I know) and perch with pasta. On our most recent visit, there was also a stunning apple mille-feuille. The cellar now affords a wider choice, including the 1980 Monte Vertine Chianti, which showed just how complex and satisfying that supposedly common wine can be. Happily, the inn remains low-key, despite its new sophistication.

1.5 miles south of Sinigaglia, ask locally for directions; tel. 67.94.97. Closed Mondays, Tuesdays at lunch and Jan. 20 to Feb. 28. Credit cards: American Express, Diners, Visa. About \$40, with wine.

## Il Sole

In my view, this modest place in a trim little village between Cremona and Piacenza serves the best country cooking in Italy; it is good enough to bring back memories of Cantarelli, the extraordinary general-store-cum-restaurant near Busseto that closed a couple of years ago.

A gold sun signboard is the only clue to Franco and Silvana Colombani's charming establishment. Inside are two rooms with wooden ceilings, terrazzo floors, whitewashed walls and long tables. The Colom-

bani are collectors of old recipes, but they are not above serving something simple, like the salami and ham (both merely perfect) or the salad of diced peppers, beets, carrots and capon, dressed with lemon and olive oil.

Every single dish captivated us—*maccheroni alla verdura* (fat pasta tubes cooked with squash, tomatoes, green peppers, zucchini, eggplant, onions and green beans); shin of veal with *porcini* and mashed potatoes made with the drippings from the roasting pan; two of the cheapest bits of beef, muzzelle and tail, transformed by slow cooking and served with a piece of polenta; a tart lodigiano cheese and a sweet gorgonzola in peak condition; a sliced pound cake with faultless cream; *maccheroni* and a rose petal tart with a macaroon crust.

We drank two unpretentious wines and one blockbuster—a 1976 Sassicaia, full of spice and balance—and loved all three. As the ideal ending to an ideal meal, we adjourned to a shady loggia overlooking an old courtyard, gazed at the grapevines and the birds' nests and the beds of salvia and impatiens, listened to the church bells, drank our coffee, sipped grappa from *di Faedis* and envied the bronze statue of a boy fishing, because he got to stay there all the time and we had to leave.

Via Trabattani 22, Maleo, near Cremona; tel. 581.42. Closed Sunday evenings, Mondays, January and August. No credit cards. About \$30, with wine.

## Al Bersagliere

In 1848, the Bersaglieri, the flamboyant Piedmontese riflemen in plumed hats, fought the Austrians beside the River Mincio. The Ferrari family had already been running a restaurant on the spot for 18 years, and they run it still: Roberto in the dining room and his brother Massimo in the kitchen.

The cooking is rooted in the traditions of nearby Mantua, where Mantegna's majestic frescoes in the Camera degli Sposi survive as evidence of the magnificence of the Gonzaga court. But everything has been made lighter, fresher, zestier—cod with lemon peel, succulent risotto with snails, frog-leg soup, grilled eel fresh from the Mincio, and lean, moist duck or pigeon breast with honey are among the delights on the Bersagliere's menu. In homage to another pair of brothers who took over an old family business and put it on the gastronomic map, the Ferraris often prepare salmon with sorrel sauce in the style of Troisgros.

Exceptionally among the establishments I have listed here, this one is slightly formal, with a fair sprinkling of businessmen among its patrons, even though Goito, with 9,149 inhabitants, is not exactly a center of world commerce. Men might be a bit more comfortable in a necktie, but this is Italy, after all, and no one looked askance at my polo shirt or my wife's sun dress on an unseasonably warm day in May.

Via Statale 258, Goito, near Verona; tel. 600.07. Closed Mondays and Aug. 5 to 27. Credit cards: American Express, Diners, Visa. About \$35.

© 1985 The New York Times

## Papp Continued from page 7

relationships at the same time, except with those people who are working with you. Everyone expects you to be there all the time, and it's just not possible for me to be there for one person all the time."

"All the people he was intimate with are gone now," says Merle Debuskey, a press agent who has been with the festival since its beginning. "It's like he's one of those species of palm tree that grows very tall. All the lower leaves fall off, so only the leaves at the top are left. That tree trunk, when it grows, had to be alone—anyone that might challenge it had to be cut off. Joe can't stand there and be dragged down by anything—including people. Everything has to be discarded so you can move on."

Clearly Papp has little time, these days, to have casual dinners with friends, chat on the phone, go away on weekends. Even family matters have a way of turning into public affairs: This year, the family's annual Passover seder was filmed by a television crew.

But while Papp enjoys being in front of an audience—he once thought of becoming a stand-up comedian—he says he could never be a professional actor because "you must be too concerned with your own psyche." He does not like to worry about himself, he says, and he has concentrated his life so that he is rarely ever alone. Even in the midst of crowds, however, a part of him remains detached—separate and apart. It is a feeling of isolation that Papp traces back to his childhood, when he had the sense of living in a "secret world," cut off from those he loved. "I'm rather outgoing, but I don't feel that way," he says softly. "I feel very much by myself. When I was a kid, I always felt lonely, though I shouldn't have been. I had brothers and sisters and friends, but I guess it was mostly my mother who gave me that feeling."

"There are lots of time now when I feel lonely for no reason. I get plenty of attention from Gail, and people are very supportive around

the office. But I don't know if that's what you're looking for, really. It's not discoverable—it's an inner place that you've already made and it doesn't matter if you're busy or surrounded by people, because you missed something when you were growing up, and there's no way to replace that. Some people try desperately to fill it up—drugs, drinking, sex. I think work is relatively healthy—at least you're productive."

THE festival, certainly, has thrived on Papp's restless need to keep moving, his single-minded devotion to its future. Life is time, he believes, and there is never enough of it. He hasn't taken a real vacation, he estimates, in two decades; hasn't visited his country house in a year; complains he rarely gets a full night's sleep.

In the meantime, there are more benefits, more projects, more performances at what Papp calls "culture baron things"—where you're expected to put in an appearance. On a recent Sunday, for instance, Papp's schedule calls for a speech at Lincoln Center—the event is a tribute to the children of the Holocaust—followed immediately by a benefit for the Williamstown Theater at Studio 54, followed by another party. Ten minutes after leaving Lincoln Center, Papp is standing on the glitter-strewn floor of the disco.

The audience is quiet, preoccupied there's "no connection," says Papp, between "what's and what's going on on stage," and he starts his routine by telling them what he thinks. "This audience seems a little quiet for Studio 54," he says, startling the sleepy patrons. "It seems like a funeral for someone dead and forgotten. It's not your fault—maybe it's the acoustics or the dinner. Anyway, I'll just get on with the songs—some golden oldies." He then begins his first number. "You've got to accentuate the positive," he sings in a loud voice, swinging the mikes back and forth, working the audience. "Eliminate the negative. Latch on to the affirmative. Don't mess with Mister Inbetween."

© 1985 The New York Times

## DOONESBURY





NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	240.00	239.00	239.00	+1.00	
SPY	197.00	196.00	196.00	+1.00	
AT&T	194.00	193.00	193.00	+1.00	
Amgen	192.00	191.00	191.00	+1.00	
Amgen	192.00	191.00	191.00	+1.00	
Amgen	192.00	191.00	191.00	+1.00	
Amgen	192.00	191.00	191.00	+1.00	
Amgen	192.00	191.00	191.00	+1.00	
Amgen	192.00	191.00	191.00	+1.00	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus.	1324.50	1323.75	1323.75	+0.75	
Transp.	458.25	458.00	458.00	+0.25	
Comp.	507.25	507.00	507.00	+0.25	
Unch.	507.25	507.00	507.00	+0.25	
Unch.	507.25	507.00	507.00	+0.25	

NYSE Index					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	110.75	110.50	110.50	+0.25	
Indus.	110.75	110.50	110.50	+0.25	
Transp.	110.75	110.50	110.50	+0.25	
Comp.	110.75	110.50	110.50	+0.25	
Unch.	110.75	110.50	110.50	+0.25	

Thursday's  
**NYSE**  
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 104,730,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 94,130,000  
Prev. consolidated close 112,553.20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries					
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.	
Advanced	27.00	26.75	1,347,200	+0.25	
Declined	27.00	26.75	1,347,200	+0.25	
Unch.	27.00	26.75	1,347,200	+0.25	
Unch.	27.00	26.75	1,347,200	+0.25	
Unch.	27.00	26.75	1,347,200	+0.25	

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Week	Year	Chg.	
Composite	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	
Indus.	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	
Transp.	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	
Comp.	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	
Unch.	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	240.00	239.00	239.00	+1.00	
SPY	197.00	196.00	196.00	+1.00	
AT&T	194.00	193.00	193.00	+1.00	
Amgen	192.00	191.00	191.00	+1.00	
Amgen	192.00	191.00	191.00	+1.00	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Close	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Bonds	+0.01	7,511	+0.01	7,511	+0.01
Utilities	+0.01	7,511	+0.01	7,511	+0.01
Indus.	+0.01	7,511	+0.01	7,511	+0.01
Unch.	+0.01	7,511	+0.01	7,511	+0.01
Unch.	+0.01	7,511	+0.01	7,511	+0.01

NYSE Diaries					
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.	
Advanced	27.00	26.75	1,347,200	+0.25	
Declined	27.00	26.75	1,347,200	+0.25	
Unch.	27.00	26.75	1,347,200	+0.25	
Unch.	27.00	26.75	1,347,200	+0.25	
Unch.	27.00	26.75	1,347,200	+0.25	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sell	% of	Vol.	Chg.	
June 26	194,375	42.98%	3,707	+0.01	
June 27	194,375	42.98%	3,707	+0.01	
June 28	194,375	42.98%	3,707	+0.01	
June 29	194,375	42.98%	3,707	+0.01	
June 30	194,375	42.98%	3,707	+0.01	

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Indus.	110.75	110.50	110.50	+0.25	
Transp.	110.75	110.50	110.50	+0.25	
Comp.	110.75	110.50	110.50	+0.25	
Unch.	110.75	110.50	110.50	+0.25	
Unch.	110.75	110.50	110.50	+0.25	

AMEX Sales					
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. cons. volume	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
7,511,000	7,511,000	7,511,000	+0.01	7,511,000	+0.01
7,511,000	7,511,000	7,511,000	+0.01	7,511,000	+0.01
7,511,000	7,511,000	7,511,000	+0.01	7,511,000	+0.01
7,511,000	7,511,000	7,511,000	+0.01	7,511,000	+0.01

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
22.00	22.00	22.00	+0.01	22.00	+0.01
22.00	22.00	22.00	+0.01	22.00	+0.01
22.00	22.00	22.00	+0.01	22.00	+0.01
22.00	22.00	22.00	+0.01	22.00	+0.01
22.00	22.00	22.00	+0.01	22.00	+0.01

## Dow Average Reaches Record

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange broke into new high territory in active trading on Thursday, with the Dow Jones industrial average closing at a record 1,332.21.

The Dow, as much as 10 points higher late in the session, finished with a gain of 8.40. Advances led declines, 937-572, among the 1,977 issues traded. Volume picked up, totaling 106,730,000 shares, compared with 94,130,000 Wednesday.

Analysts said lower rates in the U.S. bond market and signs that further progress may be made on the budget deficit in Washington sent the stock market higher.

"The stock market is encouraged by the bond market's failure to capitulate to good economic news," said Hugh Johnson of First Albany. An axiom of the bond market is that a strengthening economy, with its potential for stimulating inflation, is bad for bonds.

Mr. Johnson said that a lot of the expected bad news on second-quarter corporate earnings is already reflected in prices and that the stock market is beginning to shift its focus to the third quarter, when many people think corporate profits will show improvement.

Late in the day's trading, the Treasury Department said the United States ran up its biggest monthly deficit ever — \$40.45 billion — during May, a month when interest rates were falling.

The red ink exceeded the previous record, May 1984's \$33.75 billion, and brought the accumulated total for the eight months of the government's 1985 fiscal year to \$156.2 billion.

Pan American World Airways was the most active NYSE-listed issue, adding 1/4 to 6 1/2.

Other airlines also gained, with AMR Corp.

## M-1 Falls \$1.5 Billion

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The basic U.S. money supply figure, M-1, fell \$1.5 billion in mid-June, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday.

The Fed said M-1 fell to a seasonally adjusted average of \$589.3 billion in the week ended June 17 from \$590.8 billion the previous week. M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and non-bank travelers checks.

For the latest 13 weeks, M-1 averaged \$579.7 billion, a 9.5-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate of gain from the previous 13 weeks.

jumping 1 1/2 to 4 3/4 and Pan Am and Eastern increasing fractionally. TWA added 1/4 to 1 3/4. Santa Fe Southern Pacific was second-most active, advancing 1 1/2 to 3 3/4.

Baxter Travenol was third, falling 1/4 to 15 1/4. A block of 1.2 million crossed at 15. After the market is beginning to shift its focus to the third quarter, when many people think corporate profits will show improvement.

Recovering from developments in the long-distance telephone service market, AT&T added 1/4 to 2 3/4 and GTE Corp. 1/4 to 4 3/4. IBM increased 1/4 to 124.

Other technologies also improved, with Cray Research jumping 2 1/2 to 85 1/4, Motorola up 1/4 to 34 1/4 and Digital Equipment up 1 1/4 to 95 1/4.

CBS continued to slide, losing 2 to 115.

In food stocks, Borden Inc. was higher. General Mills advanced 1 1/4 to 61 1/4.

## WE WERE RIGHT... THE "EXPERTS" WERE WRONG

In extolling their virtues, gargantuan Wall Street firms, dwell upon the size of their research departments, promoting the fiction that having dozens of analysts, insures stardom. This is pure sophistry.

On the "Street," there is no correlation between the number of oracles and their ability to outperform the Dows. Our research department is lean on orthodoxy, but large in concept and perception. "A superior man," a brilliant portfolio manager muses, "not a committee, is needed to set the policy and assuming he has access to good information, one man can set the buy list."

If a Churchill can preside over a nation - at war - cannot "one" man pick stocks? Similarly, no first rate investor wants to filter his ideas through a committee. When Michelangelo, he notes, "falls of his scaffold, never presume that his colleagues can continue his work." To compare analysts to Michelangelo, is sacrilegious.

We labor in a less noble milieu. As contrarian we subscribe to the law of contrary reason, rebuking prevailing opinion, seeking rewards by emulating the "Power Elite." Since late 1981, approximately 90% of equities recommended by CGR subsequently advanced; while 62% of suggested "short sales" eventually bucked, among them APPLE, COLECO, COMMODORE and TANDY.

When we "hit" the Quartet: APPLE at \$56, COLECO at \$50, COMMODORE at \$56, and TANDY at \$54. Today's quotes? APPLE \$15, COLECO \$16, COMMODORE \$9, TANDY \$32. Having prophesized (while the DOWS were dropping under 795) that the "DJ's WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750," CGR updated its vision a year ago, divining that the sacred Avenue would soar above 2000 with corollary upswings in secondary and "emerging equities." Ignore the blessings of bears.

Send, or telephone, for your complimentary copy of our forthcoming report, a report that highlights a "special situation" that may spiral to fame...

**CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH**

C.V.C. Capital Venture Consultants  
Amsterdam B.V.  
Kahrsstraat 112  
1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
Phone: (020) 27 51 81 Telex: 18536

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Past performance does not guarantee future results.

## WE WERE RIGHT... THE "EXPERTS" WERE WRONG

In extolling their virtues, gargantuan Wall Street firms, dwell upon the size of their research departments, promoting the fiction that having dozens of analysts, insures stardom. This is pure sophistry.

On the "Street," there is no correlation between the number of oracles and their ability to outperform the Dows. Our research department is lean on orthodoxy, but large in concept and perception. "A superior man," a brilliant portfolio manager muses, "not a committee, is needed to set the policy and assuming he has access to good information, one man can set the buy list."

If a Churchill can preside over a nation - at war - cannot "one" man pick stocks? Similarly, no first rate investor wants to filter his ideas through a committee. When Michelangelo, he notes, "falls of his scaffold, never presume that his colleagues can continue his work." To compare analysts to Michelangelo, is sacrilegious.

We labor in a less noble milieu. As contrarian we subscribe to the law of contrary reason, rebuking prevailing opinion, seeking rewards by emulating the "Power Elite." Since late 1981, approximately 90% of equities recommended by CGR subsequently advanced; while 62% of suggested "short sales" eventually bucked, among them APPLE, COLECO, COMMODORE and TANDY.

When we "hit" the Quartet: APPLE at \$56, COLECO at \$50, COMMODORE at \$56, and TANDY at \$54. Today's quotes? APPLE \$15, COLECO \$16, COMMODORE \$9, TANDY \$32. Having prophesized (while the DOWS were dropping under 795) that the "DJ's WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750," CGR updated its vision a year ago, divining that the sacred Avenue would soar above 2000 with corollary upswings in secondary and "emerging equities." Ignore the blessings of bears.

Send, or telephone, for your complimentary copy of our forthcoming report, a report that highlights a "special situation" that may spiral to fame...

**CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH**

C.V.C. Capital Venture Consultants  
Amsterdam B.V.  
Kahrsstraat 112  
1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
Phone: (020) 27 51 81 Telex: 18536

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Past performance does not guarantee future results.

## 12 Month High Low Stock

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
AA	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AB	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AC	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AD	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AE	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AF	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AG	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AH	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AI	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AJ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25

## 12 Month High Low Stock

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
AK	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AL	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AM	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AN	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AO	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AP	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AQ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AR	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AS	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AT	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25

## 12 Month High Low Stock

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
AV	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AW	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AX	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AY	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
AZ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BA	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BB	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BC	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BD	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BE	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25

## 12 Month High Low Stock

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
BF	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BG	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BH	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BI	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BJ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BK	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BL	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BM	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BN	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BO	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25

## 12 Month High Low Stock

BP	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BQ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BR	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BS	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BT	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BU	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BV	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
BW	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
B					
CA	1.25	1.19	1.44	1.44	+0.25
CB	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CC	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CD	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CE	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CF	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CG	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CH	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CI	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CJ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CK	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CL	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CM	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CN	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CO	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CP	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CQ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CR	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CS	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CT	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CU	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CV	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
CW	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
C					
DA	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DB	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DC	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DD	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DE	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DF	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DG	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DH	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DI	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DJ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DK	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DL	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DM	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DN	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DO	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DP	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DQ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DR	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DS	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DT	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DU	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DV	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
DW	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
D					
EA	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EB	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EC	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
ED	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EE	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EF	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EG	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EH	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EI	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EJ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EK	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EL	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EM	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EN	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EO	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EP	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EQ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
ER	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
ES	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
ET	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EU	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EV	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
EW	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
E					
FA	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FB	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FC	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FD	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FE	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FF	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FG	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FH	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FI	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FJ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FK	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FL	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FM	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FN	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FO	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FP	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FQ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FR	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FS	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FT	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FU	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FV	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
FW	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
F					
GA	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GB	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GC	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GD	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GE	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GF	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GG	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GH	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GI	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GJ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GK	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GL	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GM	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GN	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GO	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GP	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GQ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GR	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GS	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GT	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GU	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GV	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
GW	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
G					
HA	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HB	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HC	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HD	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HE	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HF	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HG	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HH	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HI	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HJ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HK	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HL	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HM	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HN	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HO	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HP	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HQ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HR	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HS	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HT	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HU	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HV	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
HW	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
H					
IA	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IB	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IC	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
ID	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IE	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IF	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IG	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IH	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
II	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IJ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IK	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IL	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IM	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IN	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IO	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IP	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IQ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IR	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IS	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IT	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IU	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IV	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
IW	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
I					
JA	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JB	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JC	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JD	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JE	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JF	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JG	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JH	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JI	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JJ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JK	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JL	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JM	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JN	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JO	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JP	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JQ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JR	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JS	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JT	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JU	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JV	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
JW	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
J					
KA	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KB	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KC	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KD	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KE	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KF	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KG	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KH	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KI	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KJ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KK	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KL	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KM	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KN	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KO	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KP	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KQ	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KR	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KS	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KT	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KU	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KV	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
KW	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
K					
LA	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
LB	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
LC	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
LD	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25
LE	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.



TECHNOLOGY

Major Advances in Energy:  
How to Burn Coal — Cleanly

By STUART DIAMOND  
New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — The technology of burning coal is undergoing what energy experts say is the largest advance in more than a century. Hundreds of companies are researching and applying methods to burn the traditionally dirty fuel as cleanly as oil. They include large boiler makers, utilities and engineering companies as well as small industries.

Some of the impetus stems from stricter environmental laws to combat acid rain and toxic waste. Also, Congress late last year approved a \$750-million clean-coal fund — a major new program in a shrinking energy budget. The Electric Power Research Institute, the utility research arm, plans \$582 million for clean-coal projects. Finally, it is believed that other conventional fuels — oil, gas, nuclear and hydropower — face uncertain futures.

"The nation stands at a threshold of fundamental change in its technological base for coal-fired generation," said Karl E. Yeager, the research institute's coal vice president.

Coal is the United States' most abundant conventional energy source, with reserves for 500 years at current use. Demand has risen rapidly amid recent oil shocks. Coal now provides 56 percent of domestic electricity, up from 46 percent in 1973, and 23 percent of all energy, up from 17 percent in 1973.

But traditional coal burning emits sulfur and nitrogen oxides, both components of acid rain. Soot and fly ash cause further pollution. Recent efforts to clean the burning of coal have been costly or imperfect. Electrostatic precipitators trap fine-particle emissions on metal plates like dust to a cloth, but many particles escape. Scrubbers can remove sulfur from smokestack gases by injecting limestone and water, but each year one scrubber generates enough waste to fill a single large plane to cover a square mile one foot deep. It also can add 40 percent to a plant's cost and use up to 8 percent of the power output.

THE MAJOR new technology for sulfur removal is a fluidized bed which extracts the sulfur during combustion instead of in the stack. Conventionally, finely ground coal is shot into a furnace and burns in midair. But in the new method, coal burns in a limestone bed agitated by air from below. Sulfur combines with the limestone without water, resulting in less waste and furnace slagging. Low-quality fuel such as lignite, peat, garbage, wood waste and cow manure can be used, without violating clean-air laws.

After a decade of research into the process, commercialization is starting, and it is estimated that 200 existing plants can use it. In Burnsville, Minnesota, a \$50-million, 125-megawatt unit is to open at a Northern States Power unit next year, with Foster Wheeler boilers. In Nuclea, Colorado, a \$35-million, 100-megawatt unit is to open in 1987 at Colorado Ute Electric, with Pyro-power Corp. boilers. And near Paducah, Kentucky, a \$220-million, 160-megawatt unit at a Tennessee Valley Authority plant is to open in 1989, with Combustion Engineering boilers.

At least 20 American and 32 foreign companies are competing for the market, as are engineering concerns such as Stone & Webster, Worlpar, Burns & Roe, and Pope, Evans & Robbins. Several dozen industries have also built or planned units.

Another technology for cleaner burning is known as combined-cycle coal gasification. Coal, steam and oxygen combine under pressure at very high temperatures, gasifying the coal. The gases do double work. They turn a turbine to generate electricity, and then are burned in a boiler, turning water to steam to generate more electricity in another turbine. The sulfur combines with hydrogen and can be removed for sale. One plant, Texaco's \$284-million, 100-megawatt Coal Water unit in Daguerre, California, opened last year. Shell and CE-Lummus Crest are building one in

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Australian dollar	1.34	↓ 0.01
Belgian franc	36.5	↓ 0.1
British pound	1.60	↓ 0.01
Canadian dollar	0.75	↓ 0.01
Deutsche mark	2.36	↓ 0.01
French franc	6.5	↓ 0.01
Italian lira	1,360	↓ 10
Japanese yen	160	↓ 1
Netherlands guilder	3.6	↓ 0.01
New Zealand dollar	0.45	↓ 0.01
Portuguese escudo	200	↓ 10
Spanish peseta	166	↓ 10
Swedish krona	4.6	↓ 0.01
Swiss franc	2.0	↓ 0.01
West German mark	2.36	↓ 0.01

Source: Reuters. Rates for U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency.

Currency	Rate	Change
Argentine peso	1.0	↓ 0.01
Australian dollar	1.34	↓ 0.01
Belgian franc	36.5	↓ 0.1
British pound	1.60	↓ 0.01
Canadian dollar	0.75	↓ 0.01
Deutsche mark	2.36	↓ 0.01
French franc	6.5	↓ 0.01
Italian lira	1,360	↓ 10
Japanese yen	160	↓ 1
Netherlands guilder	3.6	↓ 0.01
New Zealand dollar	0.45	↓ 0.01
Portuguese escudo	200	↓ 10
Spanish peseta	166	↓ 10
Swedish krona	4.6	↓ 0.01
Swiss franc	2.0	↓ 0.01
West German mark	2.36	↓ 0.01

Source: Reuters. Rates for U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency.

Currency	Rate	Change
Argentine peso	1.0	↓ 0.01
Australian dollar	1.34	↓ 0.01
Belgian franc	36.5	↓ 0.1
British pound	1.60	↓ 0.01
Canadian dollar	0.75	↓ 0.01
Deutsche mark	2.36	↓ 0.01
French franc	6.5	↓ 0.01
Italian lira	1,360	↓ 10
Japanese yen	160	↓ 1
Netherlands guilder	3.6	↓ 0.01
New Zealand dollar	0.45	↓ 0.01
Portuguese escudo	200	↓ 10
Spanish peseta	166	↓ 10
Swedish krona	4.6	↓ 0.01
Swiss franc	2.0	↓ 0.01
West German mark	2.36	↓ 0.01

Source: Reuters. Rates for U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency.

Currency	Rate	Change
Argentine peso	1.0	↓ 0.01
Australian dollar	1.34	↓ 0.01
Belgian franc	36.5	↓ 0.1
British pound	1.60	↓ 0.01
Canadian dollar	0.75	↓ 0.01
Deutsche mark	2.36	↓ 0.01
French franc	6.5	↓ 0.01
Italian lira	1,360	↓ 10
Japanese yen	160	↓ 1
Netherlands guilder	3.6	↓ 0.01
New Zealand dollar	0.45	↓ 0.01
Portuguese escudo	200	↓ 10
Spanish peseta	166	↓ 10
Swedish krona	4.6	↓ 0.01
Swiss franc	2.0	↓ 0.01
West German mark	2.36	↓ 0.01

Source: Reuters. Rates for U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency.

Currency	Rate	Change
Argentine peso	1.0	↓ 0.01
Australian dollar	1.34	↓ 0.01
Belgian franc	36.5	↓ 0.1
British pound	1.60	↓ 0.01
Canadian dollar	0.75	↓ 0.01
Deutsche mark	2.36	↓ 0.01
French franc	6.5	↓ 0.01
Italian lira	1,360	↓ 10
Japanese yen	160	↓ 1
Netherlands guilder	3.6	↓ 0.01
New Zealand dollar	0.45	↓ 0.01
Portuguese escudo	200	↓ 10
Spanish peseta	166	↓ 10
Swedish krona	4.6	↓ 0.01
Swiss franc	2.0	↓ 0.01
West German mark	2.36	↓ 0.01

Source: Reuters. Rates for U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency.

Currency	Rate	Change
Argentine peso	1.0	↓ 0.01
Australian dollar	1.34	↓ 0.01
Belgian franc	36.5	↓ 0.1
British pound	1.60	↓ 0.01
Canadian dollar	0.75	↓ 0.01
Deutsche mark	2.36	↓ 0.01
French franc	6.5	↓ 0.01
Italian lira	1,360	↓ 10
Japanese yen	160	↓ 1
Netherlands guilder	3.6	↓ 0.01
New Zealand dollar	0.45	↓ 0.01
Portuguese escudo	200	↓ 10
Spanish peseta	166	↓ 10
Swedish krona	4.6	↓ 0.01
Swiss franc	2.0	↓ 0.01
West German mark	2.36	↓ 0.01

Source: Reuters. Rates for U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency.

Currency	Rate	Change
Argentine peso	1.0	↓ 0.01
Australian dollar	1.34	↓ 0.01
Belgian franc	36.5	↓ 0.1
British pound	1.60	↓ 0.01
Canadian dollar	0.75	↓ 0.01
Deutsche mark	2.36	↓ 0.01
French franc	6.5	↓ 0.01
Italian lira	1,360	↓ 10
Japanese yen	160	↓ 1
Netherlands guilder	3.6	↓ 0.01
New Zealand dollar	0.45	↓ 0.01
Portuguese escudo	200	↓ 10
Spanish peseta	166	↓ 10
Swedish krona	4.6	↓ 0.01
Swiss franc	2.0	↓ 0.01
West German mark	2.36	↓ 0.01

Source: Reuters. Rates for U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency.

Currency	Rate	Change
Argentine peso	1.0	↓ 0.01
Australian dollar	1.34	↓ 0.01
Belgian franc	36.5	↓ 0.1
British pound	1.60	↓ 0.01
Canadian dollar	0.75	↓ 0.01
Deutsche mark	2.36	↓ 0.01
French franc	6.5	↓ 0.01
Italian lira	1,360	↓ 10
Japanese yen	160	↓ 1
Netherlands guilder	3.6	↓ 0.01
New Zealand dollar	0.45	↓ 0.01
Portuguese escudo	200	↓ 10
Spanish peseta	166	↓ 10
Swedish krona	4.6	↓ 0.01
Swiss franc	2.0	↓ 0.01
West German mark	2.36	↓ 0.01

Source: Reuters. Rates for U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency.

Currency	Rate	Change
Argentine peso	1.0	↓ 0.01
Australian dollar	1.34	↓ 0.01
Belgian franc	36.5	↓ 0.1
British pound	1.60	↓ 0.01
Canadian dollar	0.75	↓ 0.01
Deutsche mark	2.36	↓ 0.01
French franc	6.5	↓ 0.01
Italian lira	1,360	↓ 10
Japanese yen	160	↓ 1
Netherlands guilder	3.6	↓ 0.01
New Zealand dollar	0.45	↓ 0.01
Portuguese escudo	200	↓ 10
Spanish peseta	166	↓ 10
Swedish krona	4.6	↓ 0.01
Swiss franc	2.0	↓ 0.01
West German mark	2.36	↓ 0.01

Source: Reuters. Rates for U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency. Rates for 100 units of foreign currency.

U.S. - EC  
'Pasta War'  
Heats Up

Europe Raises  
Duty on Citrus

By STUART DIAMOND  
New York Times Staff

LUXEMBOURG — The European Community on Thursday announced higher tariffs on nuts and lemons imported from the United States in retaliation for Washington's restrictions on imports of U.S. lemons from the 10-nation bloc.

Community import duty on U.S. lemons was more than doubled, to 20 percent, from 8 percent. Import duty on walnuts shipped in from the United States was more than tripled, to 30 percent, also up from 8 percent.

The higher tariffs, due to take effect in the next few days, were formally approved at a meeting of community environment ministers here Thursday as part of a speedy response to the U.S. move announced on June 20, EC officials said.

Sales of U.S. nuts and lemons to the community were worth \$33.3 million last year, they added.

The counter-offensive in the so-called trans-Atlantic "pasta war" was touched off by U.S. objections to special arrangements favoring imports into the community of citrus fruit from neighboring Mediterranean countries.

The community says citrus agreements for Israel, Tunisia and Morocco are part of its developmental aid for the Mediterranean area.

The increased community import tariffs on U.S. lemons and walnuts are designed to make up for Washington's action on EC exports of pasta to the United States, worth an estimated \$28 million a year.

The United States and the community have been at odds over the citrus issue for almost 20 years.

The Reagan administration justified its move last week by saying the community had refused to accept a ruling from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that EC tariffs on oranges and lemons be cut no later than October 1985.

In Brussels, meanwhile, Vice President George Bush called Thursday for increased efforts to stave off protectionism and prevent an all-out trade war.

He warned the EC president, Jacques Delors, of the fragile mood of the American people in response to a sharp increase in imports and stressed the importance of pressing ahead with a new round of global trade talks.

"The loss of overseas markets has aggravated that mood," a senior U.S. diplomat told reporters.

The United States blames the community's export subsidy system for hurting American farmers, while Europeans say the high U.S. dollar has given European products the edge.

China's Falling Reserves  
Are Put at \$12 Billion

By STUART DIAMOND  
New York Times Staff

BEIJING — Western bankers in Beijing forecast Thursday that China's foreign-exchange reserves have fallen to \$11 or \$12 billion and warned that the shortage, blamed for a sharp fall in imports and delayed foreign contracts, will last at least until next year.

Reserves were last quoted officially at \$14.42 billion, excluding gold, at the end of last year. The figure for the end of the first quarter is long overdue, the bankers said.

"This time a year ago, we had been given the figure for end-March," one banker said. "It has not been published this year because the authorities consider it too low."

Last September, foreign-exchange reserves stood at a record \$16.67 billion.

An analyst concerned with trade between Japan and China put the reserves at \$13.03 billion at the end of February. But bankers stressed the shortage is more acute and cited major purchases of foreign aircraft, trains and telecommunications equipment in the first quarter.

In addition, they said, China had increased its investment in Hong Kong during the quarter. According to one Japanese banker, the reserves problem began last autumn, when banking units in the provinces used foreign exchange for purchasing consumer imports, which do not generate foreign currency.

That was stopped in March when new chiefs were appointed to the Bank of China and the People's Bank of China.

The Japanese banker said his country would be hardest hit by China's cut in imports, and cited consumer-goods manufacturers in particular.

But another banker maintained that the import cuts also are politically motivated.

"There is also a political element in China's spending," this banker said. "China wants to build up Western Europe by giving it more business and reduce the level of imports from Japan. You don't sell to China: It decides to buy."

The improved performance was attributed to a big drop in imports. In May, imports fell by \$616 million, to \$5.56 billion, while exports

BP Benefits From In-House Bank  
Asea, Volvo, GEC Use Own Units in Capital Markets

By Colin Chapman  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Directors of British Petroleum PLC are single-minded to a degree when it comes to explaining why the big oil company decided to set up its own in-house bank.

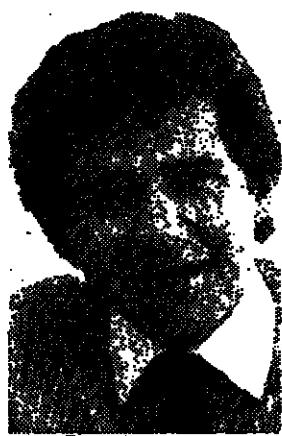
"Our aim is to maximize value for our shareholders, to use our financial strengths in as efficient and effective a manner as possible, and to get the maximum value for our liquid cash holdings," Robert Horton, BP's managing director, finance, said.

"It is entirely to do with making money," he added. "That is what we are in business for. We are not in business to compete with the banks. Our basic competition comes from other oil companies. Nevertheless, the fact is that we do have enormous financial assets, and we've got to make them work as best we can."

Mr. Horton, who is credited with the BP move, said that the move cuts out intermediaries and should save BP "tens of millions of dollars" a year.

And even before the first complete year of the scheme, BP executives are happy with the new bank.

"It's early days yet, but the bank is going much better than we anticipated," Mr. Horton said.



John Browne



Robert Horton

BP's move was prompted by a financial revolution in the City of London, where traditional barriers between banks, stockbrokers and other financial institutions are being broken down, and by the experience of large U.S. corporations like General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp. in entering financial markets.

Since British Petroleum Finance International (BPFI) was established at the beginning of the year, other European companies have moved in a similar direction, with Volvo AB, the Swedish automaker, establishing a financial-services subsidiary, AB Fortus, to enter capital mar-

kets, and General Electric Co., the British electrical group, forming GEC Finance.

Another major European company followed suit this week. ASEA AB, the Swedish electrical and electronics group, established a fully-owned subsidiary, ASEA Kapitalförvaltnings AB, which will act as an independent broker in the Swedish money markets.

ASEA, which has liquid assets of about \$780 million, said it would be applying to the Swedish Bank Inspection Board for a money-market dealer's license for the new company, which will

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

Baxter Sweetens  
Bid for American  
Hospital Supply

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DEERFIELD, Illinois — Baxter Travenol Laboratories Inc., deciding to pursue a hostile bid for American Hospital Supply Corp., said Thursday that it had sweetened its offer by guaranteeing American's shareholders \$50 a share, either in cash or Baxter securities.

The announcement was Baxter's latest attempt to prevent American Hospital's previously approved merger with Hospital Corp. of America.

American Hospital's directors on Tuesday unanimously rejected an earlier offer from Baxter, saying the long-range benefits to shareholders would be greater if the company merged with HCA under an agreement reached March 31.

American Hospital, based in Evanston, Illinois, had no immediate comment.

Baxter closed off 25 cents at \$15.375 in trading Thursday. American Hospital was up \$1 to \$38.875, and HCA was up 37.5 cents to \$48.625. American Hospital and Baxter Travenol were among the New York Stock Exchange's most active.

The new offer was basically the same as its original, offering \$50 a share for outstanding common shares, half in cash and half in stock, for a total of about \$3.7 billion. But Baxter amended the offer to include shares of preferred stock, and guaranteed the value of the preferred at \$50 each.

After American Hospital's rebuttal, Baxter Travenol announced Wednesday that it had set up a \$2.5-billion credit line with a group of 21 banks. Baxter said the syndication, led by First National Bank of Chicago and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, was heavily oversubscribed.

Concern about the amount of credit that Baxter Travenol would have to line up was cited as a factor in American Hospital's rejection.

The new offer was made in a letter sent Thursday from Vernon R. Loucks Jr., Baxter's president and chief executive officer, to Karl D. Bays, chairman and chief executive officer of American Hospital.

"Our objective is to offer your board of directors a clear choice between \$50 and the \$35 value of the HCA transaction," the letter said.

Mr. Loucks also said the \$50 value was guaranteed even if American Hospital and HCA completed the exchange of new shares of stock under a provision of their merger agreement, designed to eliminate a third-party offer.

His letter said there would be "no downward adjustment of the consideration offered to your current stockholders if you accept the share exchange with HCA."

But Baxter said Thursday that it would not consider its offer as having been rejected until American Hospital's stockholders have voted on HCA offer at a July 12 meeting.

It said it would extend its offer beyond July 15 if American Hospital is "required in good faith" to postpone the stockholder meeting. (AP, Reuters)

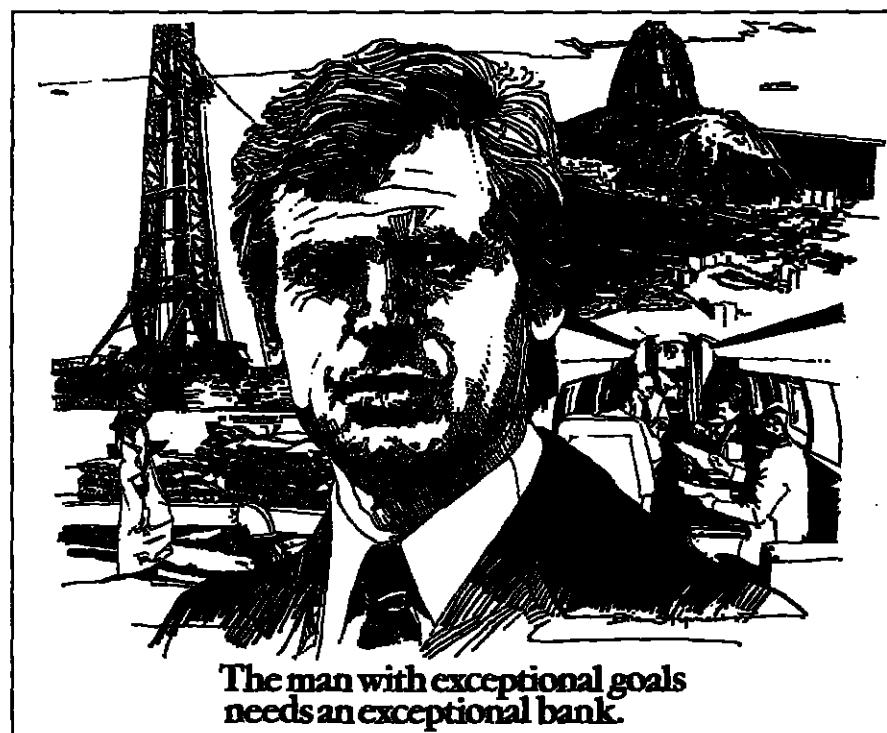
Dollar Is Mixed  
In N.Y. Trading

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Both the dollar and gold were mixed in extremely tight, technically oriented trading Thursday.

Dealers said there were no major factors to influence the dollar. One Frankfurt dealer said the market was waiting for the release Friday of the U.S. index of leading economic indicators, which was expected to show an increase of up to 1.2 percent over April.

In New York, the pound eased to \$1.2955 from \$1.2975 late Wednesday. Other late New York dollar rates and comparable Tuesday rates included: 3.051 Deutsche marks, up from 3.046; 2.5565 Swiss francs, from 2.5415; 9.295 French francs, from 9.28; 1,947 Italian lire, down slightly from 1,949, and 249.05 Japanese yen, up from 248.65.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes TDB exceptional?  
Above all, our personal service.

Personal service is more than just a tradition at TDB — it's one of the basic reasons for our success over the years. And it makes an important difference to our clients, in a number of ways. In fast decisions, for example. At TDB you don't have to waste time going through endless "channels." The executive you talk to makes sure that your requirements are brought directly to the people who decide. We make it a point to avoid red tape and bottlenecks. We assign an experienced bank officer to your account and he is personally responsible for seeing that things get done on your

behalf, whatever the service. So you can be sure your instructions are carried out promptly, intelligently and to the letter.

Moreover, now that we are part of American Express Bank Ltd., with its 82 offices in 39 countries, we are even better placed to serve your individual needs. Through this global link, we provide access to the broad choice of investment opportunities and asset management services offered by the American Express family of companies. In addition, for certain clients, we also provide such valuable "extras" as Gold Card privileges and the exclusive Premier

Services,™ for round-the-clock personal and travel assistance. Whatever your requirements you'll find that TDB has something a bit special to offer.

TDB offices in Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg, Chisna, Monte Carlo, Nassau, Zurich, Buenos Aires, São Paulo.







## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Bosch Reports Increase Of 84% in 1984 Profit

By Warren Giedler  
International Herald Tribune  
STUTTGART — Robert Bosch GmbH, West Germany's second-largest electronics group after Siemens AG, said Thursday that 1984 profit rose 84 percent from 1983 to 446 million Deutsche marks (\$145 million), from 242 million DM.

But Marcus Bieri, Bosch's chairman, said the profit was distorted by an extraordinary gain of 150 million DM. The extraordinary item was a result of Bosch's not having to deal with a legal matter in the United States that never transpired, Mr. Bieri said. He did not provide details.

Mr. Bieri, who assumed his position last July, said he expected 1985 net income to be as strong as last year's, without the help of such a large extraordinary gain.

Revenue was up 14 percent, to 18.4 billion DM, from 16.1 billion DM in 1983. Mr. Bieri said revenue was expected to rise to 20 billion DM this year.

Bosch, whose sales of electrical parts for automobiles account for nearly 60 percent of total revenue, said sales grew 16 percent in the

first five months of this year, to 8.7 billion DM. U.S. sales, accounting for 10 percent of the total, were particularly brisk.

The 1984 performance was one of Bosch's best since the 1970s in terms of profit as a percentage of sales, Mr. Bieri said. The 2.5-percent profit margin — the ratio of net earnings to sales — was last reached in 1977, he said.

But Bosch continues to have problems in the home electronics division, which suffers from weak prices in an overcrowded European market, he said.

Mr. Bieri said last summer's seven-week strike by metal workers continued to handicap Bosch. The strike disrupted Bosch's production of auto parts for several weeks.

Bosch will raise its capital to 800 million DM, using 120 million DM of 1984's earnings, the first such increase since 1977. In addition to a slight increase in the dividend to family shareholders and the Bosch foundation, which controls 90 percent of total equities, Bosch will plough back the remaining earnings for major investment planned in the next year.

## Amro Offers To Buy EBC From Partners

AMSTERDAM — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV said Thursday that it planned to take over the London-based European Banking Co., in which it is a partner.

Financial details of the agreement, which is subject to official approval, were not immediately available. EBC, which specializes in Eurocapital market business, was founded 12 years ago as a joint venture of Deutsche Bank AG, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Midland Bank PLC, Société Générale, Société Générale de Banque, Banca Commerciale Italiana and Amro.

An Amro spokesman said that EBC has shareholders' equity of 90 million guilders (\$26 million) and total assets of 3 billion guilders. He said the size of the agreement corresponded to book value.

In May, British banking sources had estimated EBC's value at 225 million, or about \$31 million at the time.

## BASF Planning to Buy Akzo's U.S. Fiber Unit

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany — BASF AG, West Germany's biggest chemical company, said that it has signed a letter of intent with Akzo NV, the Dutch chemical concern, to take over its U.S. fiber-producing unit, American Enka.

A spokesman for BASF said Thursday that the company's supervisory board must sanction the move and that it was meeting to study the proposal.

A takeover of Enka would be the third U.S. acquisition by BASF this year. In May, it bought Immont Corp., an automotive paint-making concern, from United Technologies Corp. for \$1 billion.

Earlier, BASF acquired for \$135 million three subsidiaries of Celanese Corp. This provided the German concern with a foothold as a major supplier of specialty plastics and carbon fibers to the U.S. aviation and aerospace industries.

The management board chairman, Hans Albers, told the annual meeting that BASF was particularly interested in the nylon-producing activities of Enka, which has total annual sales of nearly \$500 million.

The purchase would be made through BASF's U.S. subsidiary, Badische Corp., according to the spokesman. He said that BASF has sufficient liquidity to finance the purchase since strong results in the first half meant the company's liquid reserves have risen from the end 1984 level of 2.7 billion Deutsche marks (\$900 million).

Mr. Albers also referred to strong first-half results at the annual meeting. He forecast that earnings for the full year could be higher than year-earlier results.

"Figures for the first half year give us reason to hope that we will achieve a somewhat better result in 1985 than 1984," Mr. Albers said.

He said foreign markets are mainly responsible for the improvement.

Mr. Albers said sales rose in Latin America and in southeast Asia during the first half.

Group sales in the first six months are estimated to be 10 percent higher than the year-earlier level of 22.3 billion DM. Mr. Albers said. Parent company sales are expected to rise nearly 5 percent, to about 10.4 billion DM, he added.

## Hong Kong Bank to Acquire Golden Pacific Insured Funds

NEW YORK — Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., one of the biggest banks in Asia, has agreed to acquire \$117 million of insured deposits of Golden Pacific National Bank, a New York bank that was closed last Friday by federal authorities.

If approved by the courts, Golden Pacific's headquarters in Chinatown and three branches would reopen as branches of Hongkong & Shanghai. Officials of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which took over Golden Pacific after it was declared insolvent, said they hoped the branches would reopen by Friday.

At a news conference Wednesday, Alan Whitney, the FDIC's chief spokesman, said prospects were unclear for the uninsured depositors and other creditors to whom the bank owes \$49 million. Of that amount, \$17 million is

owed to holders of what have been described as bogus certificates of deposit. Many purchasers said they thought they were purchasing insured CDs, but banking officials said they were not put on the bank's books as deposits.

Mr. Whitney said the FDIC was still trying to determine whether the funds were insured. The issue seems to be whether the FDIC is obliged to cover funds that representatives of an insured bank indicated were deposits even if the funds were not booked as such.

Among others who may lose money are depositors whose accounts exceeded the maximum insurance of \$100,000. Foreigners who deposited money in Golden Pacific's international banking facility, which is based in New York but which under federal law is equivalent to a foreign branch, will not be immediately reimbursed, if at all.

## COMPANY NOTES

Asahi Glass Co. has formed two U.S. units to produce automobile glass for Japanese manufacturers based there. A.P. Technoglass Corp., a glass fabricator, and Beltech Corp., which will operate an assembly factory, have been capitalized at \$100,000 and \$100,000.

Cooper Laboratories Inc. has settled a charge by the Securities and Exchange Commission that it failed to promptly disclose sales of Frigintronics Inc. common stock. Cooper, without admitting the charge, agreed to set aside \$2.2 million to satisfy any legal claims by investors.

Nissan Motor Co. will sell car kits and provide training and technology to Iran to help it start assembling four-wheel-drive vehicles in mid-1986. Iran plans to produce 30,000 cars a year by 1989. The value of the sale was not disclosed.

Orient Leasing Co. of Japan has offered to buy seven subsidiaries of Taiwan's Cathay group, including three credit-leasing companies and

a motor company, which industry sources estimated to be valued at more than \$100 million.

Shearson Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Asia Inc., a subsidiary of American Express Co., intends to apply soon for a branch license for securities business in Japan.

Sperdy Corp. will purchase Texas Instruments Inc.'s Explorer Systems for an estimated \$42 million over three years. Explorer, an artificial-intelligence product, will be used in Sperdy's Knowledge line.

Tavda Pty. Ltd., the takeover vehicle owned by Jack Chia (Australia) Ltd. and the Liberman family, will raise its offer for Allen's Confectionery Ltd. to 4.65 Australian dollars (\$3.10) a share from 4.60 dollars.

Trufalgar House Oil & Gas Inc., a subsidiary of the British diversified group Trufalgar House PLC, has bought about 9 million barrels of proved oil reserves in Texas from Usenco Inc. The purchase is valued at \$26.5 million.

## Framéca Signs Caracas Contract

PARIS — The French consortium Framéca & Cie has won a contract from Venezuela of about \$240 million to construct 8 kilometers (5 miles) of lines for the Caracas subway system, the consortium leader, Spie Ragnolles, announced Thursday.

The consortium, which also includes Société Générale d'Entreprise and Montecarlo SA, already has a contract for electromechanical equipment for the subway.

Venezuelan companies will be involved in construction work, which will start immediately.

## AEG Tries for '87 Dividend

BERLIN — AEG-Telefunken AG intends to make a dividend payment in 1988 on 1987 earnings, its first since a 5-D mark dividend on 1973 earnings, Heinz Duerr, chairman, said Thursday.

## Floating-Rate Notes

June 27		Interest Rates		Commodity		Stock	
Dollar							
Commodity							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							
Cotton 54 1/2							



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

## NEW HIGHS 31

AmMedBld CoreCo ChfSvCp ConseultEx w ICH Co w/ MooreMed n Shawwell n TyrisHeal	AmSci Eng CoreCo ChfSvCp DiamondBolt LibbyFedPhil WestPlanInt SierraHill n WashHill n	Blessings ChfEntp CivGenCo Fla FriesEnter n Money Mat PresReol A SCE 221p WestWard	CDI Corp ChemTech Conseult Golanov MonPac n SDIE 440p SCE 750p
NEW LOWS			
Bornwell and MattriRad	BaeValley RichTnk of v	ChfD ofB PrntmEng	HienderGec Spencer Co

**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

**Fidelity**  
international

Dated June 14, 1985

By order of the board  
Cayman Corporate Services Ltd.  
Secretary

five NATO member countries have been invited to view maneuvers involving about 25,000 Soviet troops in the Caucasus Mountains next month, the Tass news agency said Thursday. Greece, Italy, Spain, Turkey and Portugal were among those invited to send observers from July 15 to July 21.

sale price index fell by 0.6 percent in May, after a 0.1-percent fall in April, according to the Economic Affairs Ministry. The index stood at 275.4 in May, 0.1-percent above its level in May 1984, the ministry said Thursday.

sia's trade surplus narrowed to 551.5 million ringgit (\$221.8 million) in February from 740.1 million ringgit in January, compared with 254.1 million ringgit in February 1984, the government said.

ports fell 11.2 percent to 581,822 from 655,234 in April. Earlier, the automobile makers association said...















